CYCLES
All British Made
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AND MOTOR CO.
Fort, Bombay
and Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

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EDITED BY
B. G. HORNIMAN, 1918-19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

CONDUCTED BY
MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI

VOL. X NO. 68 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MARCH 21, 1922. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. & O. SAILING TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
1922.		
25th March	CHINA ..	7,952
1st April ..	NARKUNDA † ..	16,118
8th " ..	CALEDONIA ..	7,872
15th " ..	EGYPT ..	7,941
22nd " ..	MACEDONIA ..	10,512
29th " ..	MANTUA † ..	10,902
6th May ..	MOREA ..	10,890
13th " ..	KALYAN† ..	6,987
20th " ..	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	11,430
27th " ..	NALDERA † ..	15,825

MANTUA
NALDERA
MALWA
NARKUNDA
} Through steamers from Australia

KALYAN Through Steamer from China

The P. and O. Marseilles Special Train, leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

Date	Steamer.	Tons.
22nd March	MANDALA	8,246
6th April	NEVASA	9,071
18th May	MASHOBRA	8,288
1st June	MANELA	8,303

*DOES not carry passengers. Proceeds to London.

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

1922		
24th March	NALDERA	Call at Colombo Fremantle Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney
5th May	MALWA	

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	Destination.
22nd Mar.	LINGA ..	Karachi direct.
23rd "	NEVASA ..	do.
24th "	BARALA ..	Karachi & P. G.
24th "	LHASA ..	Karachi Coasting
24th "	KAROA ..	S. & S. Africa.
7th "	BANDRA ..	Karachi

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

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(NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.)
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.,
(Incorporated in Japan.)

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Steamer	Captain	Tons,	Arrival	Departuer
Tokushima Maru	J. Yechigaveu	5968	7th Mar.	22nd Mar.
Tsuruga Maru	Y. Masuzumi	6988	13th Mar.	28 Marroka B
Takiguchi	469	31st Mar.	15th apr.	
Awa Maru	N. Narui	6028	6th Apr.	21st Apr.

For frieght and passage apply to
K. AKIYAMA,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure
Indus Maru	R. Yano	25th Mar.	8th April
Saigon Maru	H. Meguro.	31st Mar.	14th April
Burma Maru	I. Kobayashi.	16th Apr.	30th April
Ganges Maru	R Yamanoi	28th Apl.	14th May

For Freight and passages, etc., apply to
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Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.
BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE:
BANK STREET.

SUB-BRANCHES.
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

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The Bank receive Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed to the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.

A. W. MARSHALL
Off. Secretary and Treasurerer

THE TATA
INDUSTRIAL BANK
LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	...	Rs. 7,58,73,528.
Paid-Up Capital and Reserves	...	Rs 2,44,74,608.
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	...	Rs. 5,81,11,407.

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman,
Board of Direcfors.

HEAD OFFICES: BOMBAY.

LONDON OFFICE: 9, Bishopsgate, E. C.

Branches: CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE, DELHI, HYDERABAD, (DECCAN), LUCKNOW, MADRAS, RANGOON, etc.

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(NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK.)
(Incorporated in Holland.)
Established 1863.

Authorised Capital	.....F. 60,000,000	about £5,000,000
Paid up Captial	.....F. 55,000,000	" £4,600,000
Reserve Fund	.....F. 47,750,000	" £4,000,000

HEAD OFFICE at AMSTERDAM (Holland)
SUB-OFFICE: THE HAGUE.
EASTERN HEAD AGENCY at BATAVIA

BRANCHES.

DUTCH EAST BRANCHES.

Ampenan.	Pekalongan.
Bandoeng.	Probolinggo.
Cheribon.	Semarang.
Gorontalo.	Soerabaia.
Macassar.	Tegal.
Medan.	Tjilatjap.
Menado.	Weltevreden.
Palembang.	

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS:—Singapore.
CHINA and JAPAN:—Hongkong, Shanghai and Kobe.
BRITISH INDIA.—Bombay and Calcutta.
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PARIS BANKERS:—Park Union Foreign Banking Corporation.
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BANKING

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PAID-UP CAPITAL	$30,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND	£ 4,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND...	$25,509,685
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$30,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street E. C

BOMBAY OFFICE
40, Churchgate Street.

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Amoy	Johore	Saigon
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Colombo	Manila	Sungei Patani
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtao
Harbin	Penang	Vladivostock
Hongkew	Peking	Yokohama
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1 000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5
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GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

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Agent.

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4. Financial position of the Company declared sound and strong as a result of Acturial valuations. Decent Bonuses declared to Profit-participating Policy holders.
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TOTAL FUNDS .. .. .. Rs. 1,76,00,000

LOW PREMIUMS
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Manage r

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TABLE A-I A SPECIALITY.
Speedy settlement of claims.
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ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO., LD
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Lowest possible rates, prompt settlement of losses.
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Complete protection in Emergency.
Please apply to:—
R. AGASKAR & CO.,
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23, Dadoo Building,
Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 2[illegible]
Telegraphic Address:—[illegible]

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
No. 123, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 681.

BONAFIDE SALE.
AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE AND ARTISTIC HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BY WELL-KNOWN MAKERS. GLASSWARE, ETC.
Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 26th day of March, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Richardson Cruddas factory next to J. J. Hospital, Byculla Road, the following:—
Dining table, John Robert's Dining Chairs, dumb waiter, side board, Chesterfield suit, lady's writing table, roll top office table, revolving bookstand, glass panel almyrahs, ward-robe, brass and iron beds, easy-chair, chest of drawers, low chair, English and Persian carpets, Singapore cane chairs, Singer's sewing machine, one English safe, one perambulator, old brassware, old china jars, silverware, show cases, blackwood carved screen mesirafe, glassware, electric iron, cooking utensils, ice box, cabinets, wearing apparels, boots, curtains, cottage piano, teapoys, electro-plateware, etc., etc.
The property of late Mr. Martin F. Connell the Superintendent of Messrs. Richardson Cruddas and Co.
The furniture is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT KHETWADY BACK ROAD.
Under instructions from Messrs. Wadia Ghandy and Co. atorneys for the mortgagees Meherbai Jehangir Dalal and Derahshaw Bomanji Dubash and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Bai Khorshedbanoo daughter of Firozshaw Pestonji Nallashet Messrs. CRAWFORD and CO., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY the 8th day of April, 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the premises the immoveable properties described in the schedule hereunder written in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 16th day of January, 1919 and made between the said Mortgagor of the one part and the said mortgagees of the other part.

SCHEDULE.
FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage tenements or buildings standing thereon situate lying and being at Khetwady Nineth Lane without the Fort of Bombay in the town and Island of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement (489) Four hundred and eighty nine square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 3053, 2144 and 2184 New Nos. 9976, 9161 and 9264 Old Survey Nos. 4435, 803 and 803 and New Survey Nos. 5488 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D. Ward No. 2001 and Street No. 7—9 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the EAST by the property of Dhondu Mali on or towards the WEST by the said Khetwady Nineth Lane on or towards the NORTH by the property hereinafter secondly described and on or towards the SOUTH by the property of Ganpatrao and Vasantrao Poondlik Dhamnathai.
SECONDLY:—ALL that piece or parcel or land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure together with the tenement building or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Khetwady Back Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Town and Island of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under D Ward No. 20 and 3 Street No. 74 and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 3053, 2144 and 2184 New No. A/9976, 9161 and 9264 Old Survey Nos. 4435, 803 and 803 and New Survey No. 2/5488 and containing by admeasurement (296) Two hundred and ninety-six square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the NORTH by the Khetwady Back Road on o towards the SOUTH by the property hereinbefore firstly described on or towards the WEST by Khetwady Nineth Street and on or towards the EAST by the property of Edalji Nasarwanji Daroowalla.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wadia Ghandy and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees in their office at 123 Esplanade Road Fort or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 21st March, 1922.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATED AT KUMATIPURA 5TH STREET.
SUIT NO. 485 of 1921.

Lingubai, widow of Chinoo Dharamaji Opu ..... Plaintiff.
Vs.
Posanibai, widow of Baloo Bhomaji and Another ..... Defendant.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co., will by Order of Posanibai, widow of Baloo Bhomaji, the Receiver appointed in the above suit by the consent Order dated 15th February, 1921, made in the said suit, and pursuant to the directions contained in the Consent Order made in the above suit on the 23rd day of February, 1922, sell by Public Auction on the premises the immoveable property hereunder described on Wednesday the 22nd day of March, 1922 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).
DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the dwelling house and premises standing thereon situate, lying and being at Kumatpura 5th Street, in the Town and Island of Bombay, in the Sub-registration District of Bombay, admeasuring about 113 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Municipality under street Nos. 101, 103 and 105 and E Ward No. 1423 and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 3865 to 3867 New Nos. 10526 and New Survey No. 6130 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Persha Sayenna, on or towards the West by the property of Bhika Dhanji, on or towards the North by the sweeper's passage and on or towards the South by the Kamatipura 5th Street.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned or to the Receiver's Attorneys, Messrs. Judah and Solomon at their office in Examiner Press Building, Medows St., Fort.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 21st March, 1922.

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY

SIR D. J. TATA, KT. CHAIRMAN

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	.. ..	20,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED	"	11,86,84,250
PAID UP	"	1,18,68,425

The Company is transacting FIRE, MARINE, TRANSIT, CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS, EARTHQUAKE, RIOT, & CIVIL COMMOTION, BAGGAGE, MOTOR CAR & ALL RISKS INSURANCE.

Enquiries regarding the above, as well as OTHER CLASSES OF CONTINGENCY INSURANCE, should be addressed to the HEAD OFFICE of the Company WALLACE STREET, FORT.

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KARACHI Jemshed N, R. Mehta.
CALCUTTA, V. G. Crober, Branch Manager
MADRAS, J. W. Waddell, Branch Manager
RANGOON, R. D. Tata and Co., Ltd and The London-Rangoon Trading Co., Ltd.
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R. J. DUFF.
General Manager.

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Head Office: 2 & 3, Lall Bazar Street, CALCUTTA.
In the last Quinquinnial Report the Actuary remarks:—
"The Policy contracts are fully secured."
Wanted Agents on commission and salary on guaranteed business.
For further particulars, proposal forms and terms of Agency, please apply to:—
THE MANAGING AGENTS.

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
80, Apollo Street.
Tel. No. 2469.

AUCTION SALE OF 51 BALES GREY SATIN (MEXICAN) OF THE FRAMJI PETIT MILLS.
On THURSDAY, the 23rd day of March, 1922, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at the Baling Press in Chamna Gally near Moolji Jetha Market Bombay by order of Messrs. R. Cursondas and Co. Commission Agents to the Framji Petit Spinning and Manufacturing Co. Ltd., and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser K. E. Eghraime.
51 Bales each 20 Pieces Grey Satin (Mexican) No. 1000 fish brand 24" x 48 yards 10 lbs of the Framji Petit Mills.
Terms.—Deposit 25 per cent and delivery within 6 days.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT CHIMNA BUTCHER STREET. NEAR NULL BAZAR.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 1018 of 1921.

Hayatboo widow of Sarafala Abdulhoosein ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
Jamnadas Purbhudas and others...Defendants.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne & Co., Solicitors or Mr. Jamnadas Purbhudas the Receiver appointed in the above suit and in pursuance of the consent order herein dated 6th day of February, 1922, Messrs J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by Public Auction on Monday the 27th day of March 1922 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the under mentioned very valuable landed property
PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY
All that piece or parcel of land admeasuring 116 6/9 square yards registered in the books of the Collector of land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 1612-1614-1619 New Nos. 5736-5739 Old Survey Nos. 1083, 1-2/1083 and New Survey Nos. 4183-4184 with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 7187-7188 and Street Nos. 97-99-101-103 and all the said premises are situated at Chimna Butcher Street, in the City and the registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the Sweeper's Passage, on or towards the West by Chimna Butcher Street on or towards the North by the property of Sakinaboo widow of Dawoodbhoy and on towards the South by the property of Casom Soomer and Ibrahim Soomar.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Receiver at their office at Esplanade Road, Fort or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.
Incorporated in Holland.
Established by Royal Charter 1824.

FULLY PAID-UP CAPITAL	F. 80,000,000 £6,666,666
RESERVE FUND ...	F. 59,139,249 £4,928,270

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Head Agency at BATAVIA.
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Bandoeng,	Pontianak
Cheribon,	Semarang
Djember,	Soerabaija
Djocja,	Solo
Kota Radja,	Tebing Tinggi (Delhi)
Langsa	Tegal
Macassar	Telok Betong
Medan	Tjilatjap
Padang	Weltevreden
Palembang	

STRAIT'S SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA.—Calcutta Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN.—Kobe.
CHINA.—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS.—National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest showed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies, the principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
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Actg. Agents.

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Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 80 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
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For details apply for a copy of Rules from
GANGARAM SADASHIV [illegible]

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A 12483

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A R3173

WANTED—A LICENSED PLUMBER for permanent post of Assistant Plumber, G. I. P. Railway, Bombay. Salary according to qualifications with maximum of Rs. 250 per mensem and allowance of 10 per cent. Only practical experienced plumbers need apply. Applications will be received up to 31st March, 1922, by District Engineer, G. I. P. Railway, Ravelin Street, Fort.
A C12485

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TO BE LET—Large SHOW ROOM for motors, chemists, jewellers, press, etc., just opposite Marine Lines Station T. No. 3637.
C R3155

BUNGALOWS TO LET at Grant Road, near Persian Bakery. To be let floors and portions of floor at reduced rent. Apply to MAGANLAL HARGOVANDAS, Tel. No. 1668, Winter Road, Malaban Hill and Tel. No. 209, 2nd Fofalvady, Bhuleshwar.
C R3157

OFFICES TO LET IN BALLARD ESTATE, FORT.—Offices TO BE LET IMMEDIATELY in AMRUT BUILDING, situated on DOUGALL ROAD, next to Asiatic Petroleum Co.'s Offices, near New Custom House Blocks, measuring from 600 sq. feet to 1,401 sq. (larger if required), at a monthly rent from Rs. 175 to Rs 490 on First, Second and Third Floor. For particulars and inspection apply personally to THE MANAGER on the Premises between 12-30 and 1-30 p.m., or 5 and 6 p.m., or in writing to the Owner at the undermentioned address: AMRATLAL AMARCHAND, 36, Kazi Syed Street, Bombay, No. 3.
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TO BE LET—SHEDS, very useful for Workshop, Garage, Godown, etc., situate on Lamington Road; all steel structure, also open space. Apply THE INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO., LD., 320, Mint Road, Fort or 310 Lamington Road, off Jacob Circle
C R12491

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FOR SALE—50 B.H.P. CRUDE OIL RUSTON PROCTOR ENGINE with self-starter, complete with pipe connection and tanks, etc., and 12 five bearing Platt Bros. GINS, all in working order. For price and other particulars please write to MANAGER, Shri Gajanan Gin Factory, Lonar (Buldana).
G R3171

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SALARY Rs. 50-230 IN 30 DAYS.—We can secure these salaries for YOU. We have done this for others. Learn and absolutely NEW SHORTHAND in 30 days BY POST. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. 2 days FREE TRIAL. No money unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 2 annas stamp. HAWAID SCHOOL OF BUSINESS, Rawalpindi.
M

ACCOUNTANCY—Correspondence tuition in Accounts Costing, etc. and all commercial examinations by qualified European Accountants. Apply Dept. "B. C." Accountancy College of India, Simla.
M R3084

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—A person wants to purchase, or join as a partner in, an old-established shop or business, preferably book-selling. Only those realising more than Rs. 5,000 net per annum, need apply to Box No. 7858, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K R3172

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PROFESSION

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA.

IT has now been arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of PANDIT KRIPARAM'S infallible cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY. It never fails. Write for it at once, per V. P. P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission, to
PANDIT KRIPARAM,
8, Nandibagan Lane, P. O. Salkhia, (HOWRAH).
P.S.—Pandit Kriparam's deeply interesting volume on Leprosy at As. 8 per copy. V. P. P. charges As. 2).
10866

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that the Consulate of the United States of Brazil has REMOVED to "CASA LUSO-BRAZILEIRA", 160, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
A. RABELLO BRAGA,
Consul for Brazil.
R3179

TO LET.

OFFICE PREMISES on second floor with two lifts in Apollo Street. Area about 7,000 square feet. May be let as one office or divided to suit incoming tenants. Light and airy, and every modern convenience. Rent moderate. Occupation immediate.
Apply to:
THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LTD.,
Apollo Street, Fort.
C12494

NOTICE.

FOR SALE—One Mather and Platts Khakee Dyeing PLANT, consisting of one Raising Machine with two cisterns, one continuous open washing machine with four cisterns, two three Bowl padding mangles, one Hotflue drying apparatus, and one Steel H. P. Vertical open width bleaching kier. All quite new and unused. Apply Box No. 7861, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C

NOTICE.

WANTED by the Pandharpur Municipality, the following temporary establishment for fair-duty, during the ensuing Chaitri Fair:—
QUALIFIED SANITARY INSPECTORS, pay Rs. 2½ per day plus 2nd class single railway fare.
QUALIFIED SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS, pay Rs. 3 per day plus 2nd class single railway fare.
QUALIFIED COMPOUNDERS, pay Rs. 1-4-0 per day plus 3rd class single railway fare.
The applicants should therefore submit their applications with testimonials to the undersigned, on or before the 1st of April 1922.
(Sd.) R D. BHOSEKAR,
Chief Officer.
C12499

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Albert Press Coy., Ltd., be held at the office of Messrs. Ardesir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., 113, Esplanade Road, Fort Bombay at 3 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 5th April, 1922, for confirming the following resolutions passed at the Extra Ordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 15th day of March 1922., viz.
(1) That the Albert Press Ltd., be would up voluntarily.
(2) That Mr. Rustomji N. Mehta accountant be appointed Liquidator to wind up the said Company on a remuneration of Rs. 1,000 (one thousand).
Dated this 20th day of March, 1922.
DARASHAH R. KOHIYAR.
MORESHWAR HURRISCHAND.
Directors.
R3174

SOAP FACTORY FOR SALE

A SOAP FACTORY, situated in 81-83, Suryanarayana Chetty Street, Royapuram, Madras, in a spacious ground equipped with complete upto date machinery for the manufacture of soaps comprising boilers, kettles, refiners, ovens, engines, constisizers, remelters, crutchers, frames, mills, plodders, presses, dies, evaporators, concentrators, stills, salt recoverers silicate pans, perfumery extractors pumps, tanks, laboratory, office etc., and also for the manufacture of BYE PRODUCTS such as GLYCERINE CAUSTIC SODA, AMMONIA, GLUE AND PERFUMES together with the LEASE HOLD INTEREST ON THE LAND on which the factory is built for an unexpired period of nearly 5 years. The plant is estimated to turn out 7 to 8 TONS OF SOAP PER DAY under proper management. Intending purchasers are requested to apply to the undersigned for further information, particulars and for inspection of the factory and the plant.
The property is sold as a going concern and the buyer has to take with all defects in description and no warranty is given in respect of any matter herein.
The property will be sold by public auction with a reserve price on SATURDAY, THE 1ST APRIL 1922 in pursuance of the order of the High Court of Madras in C. S. No. 230 of 1921 dated 24-8-1921 at the factory premises.
P. VENKATARAMANA RAO,
Commissioner.
No 103, Anna Pillai Street,
Georgetown, MADRAS.
C12337

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. NANABHOY HORMUSJI MOOS, Receiver in Suit No. 1367 of 1916 of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.
All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 11-19, Church-gate Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same if any will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government Pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Mahim Agar near Parbhadevi Road outside the Fort, in the registration Sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 2034 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G. Ward No. 2855 (2) and 2855 (3) and Street No. 320 A and 320 B and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 378, 554 New No. 4127, 4440, Old Survey No. 1/553 New Survey No. 2/1743 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the Oart of Maria Theraza D'Souza on the West of by the Oart of Manchhai widow Balgowandas Hurgowandas on the North partly by the Oart of Jos D'Silva and partly by Public Passage and on the South by Public Passage.
Dated this 20th day of March, 1922.
KHANDERAO LAUD AND MEHTA.
C12497

TENDERS.

SALE OF PROVISION ARTICLES.

THE Officer Commanding, Detachment "A" Supply Depot Company, Old Bombay Castle, behind Town Hall, Fort, Bombay has the following articles in stock which are offered for sale.

		Approximate quantity.
1. Oxo	1 lbs.	274
2. Soup	... ,,	288
3. Benger's Food	,,	2,475
4. Glaxo	,,	2,699
5. Mustard Europe	,,	242
6. Chocolate fancy	,,	11
7. Dates (Dried fruits)		11,960
8. Essence of Ginger beer	... ,,	1,820
9. Citric acid	... ,,	7,439
10 Garlic	tons	72 Mds. 18-1/2.
11. Ginger	... ,,	4 ,, 14-1/4.

2. Interested parties are requested to inspect samples of items 1 to 6 and 10 to 11 in the Bombay Castle and 7, 8 and 9 at Grain Depot Mazagaon and submit their tenders to the undersigned upto 12 noon on Monday, the 27th instant quoting rates per lb. for items 1 to 9 and per 100 lbs. for the remaining two items, and stating the quantity of each they are prepared to purchase.
(Sd.) P. G. WALSH, Captain,
for O. C. Dett. "A" Sy. Depot. Co. Bombay. Bombay Castle.
behind Town Hall, Fort, Bombay.
20-3-1922.
C12488

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for 10,000 feet of 2½ inch Rubber lined canvas Fire hose in fifty feet lengths (without couplings) will be received up to 1 p.m. (B. T.), on WEDNESDAY, the 5th April, 1922.
Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant.
Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,500 (without which no tender will be considered) to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash or public securities and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of tender or of refusal to sign the contract.
Forms of Contract, Specification, etc., will be issued free of charge to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned who will on application give further information that may be required.
By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
T. C. GREENOP,
Chief Officer, Fire Brigade.
Fire Brigade Office,
Byculla, 20th March, 1922.
TA C12498

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the supply of one Petrol Motor Fire Engine-combining Hatfield reciprocating Fire pumps preferred and Hose tender.
To Motor to be capable of developing 35 to 45 B. H. P. of four-cylinders cast in pairs.
The capacity of pumps to be capable of delivering 200 to 250 gallons per minute.
One Light Extension Ladder to be provided and to be carried above the Machine, of the trussed pattern made in two sections (35 feet in all) with rope hauling gear and special safety powls for holding the sliding ledder at any desired height and fixed with two support poles in the middle.
The tenders should reach the undersigned on or before 15th April, 1922, F. D. R. Ahmedabad. The specification can be had on application to the Store Keeper.
(Sd.) M. D. MEHTA.
Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Store Office,
15th March, 1922.
C12495

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all share business of our clients Messrs. METAL MERCHANTS CO., done by or under the name of Chimanlal Hiralal Mehta has been closed on and from the 30th of July, 1921, and all accounts have been settled and paid up. Our clients are informed that the aforesaid Chimanlal Hiralal Mehta has been closed on and from the 30th of July, 1921 and all accounts have been settled and paid up. Our clients are informed that the aforesaid Chimanlal Hiralal Mehta has recommenced dealing in shares from the beginning of this month. The public are hereby informed that our clients have nothing to do with any such business in shares which may be done by under the name of Chimanlal Hiralal Mehta on and after the 30th day of July 1921.
Dated this 20th day of March, 1921.
MOTICHAND AND DEVIDAS,
Attorneys for Messrs. Metal Merchants Co.
C14492

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that ALLI SAHEB VALAD GULAM HUSSEIN KAFRAY has contracted to sell to our client, Bai Amanbai, widow of Shaikh Kassim, the undermentioned property and that all persons having any right, title, interest claim or demand into or upon the said lands, hereditaments and premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift bequest, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required within 14 days from the date hereof to make the same known in writing to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay or to the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay, or to the undersigned at their office within the Fort at 135, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay and that otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to such claim if any and the same will be considered as having been waived and Void.
The Schedule of the Property.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government Quit and Ground Rent land together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Shaik Kamodin Street in the registration Sub-District of Bombay in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 117 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 1667 New No. 8796 Old Survey No. 2258 and New Survey No. 3715 and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E. Ward No. 48 and Street No. 17 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards —the East by the Sweeper's passage on or towards the West by the said Shaik Buran Kamodin Street on or towards the North by the Sweepers' passage and beyond it by the property of Ghachi Umar and on or towards the south by the property of Dossa Mulji.
Dated this 20th day of March, 1922.
TYABJI DAYABHAI AND CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
C12493.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

ELECTION OF COUNCILLORS TO FILL UP TWO CASUAL VACANCIES IN THE BYCULLA WARD.

THE SAID ELECTION being a contested Election, I hereby publish as required by Section 27 (2) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act III of 1888 the names of the persons validly nominated with their respective abodes and descriptions and the names of the persons subscribing their respective nomination papers as proposers and seconders.

No.	Name of the Candidate.	Abode	Description	Nominated by.	Seconded by.
1.	Mr. Kharshedji Sorabji Dhondi.	2-5 K Parel Road.	Constructional Engineer and Builder.	Mr. Mithabhai Nathu Dr. Rustom Manekji Mistri	Mr. Musaji Shekh Isufali Mala. Mr. Jehangir Merwanji Mehta.
2.	Mr. Vaikunthrai Ambalal Desai, B.A.	6 Hughes Road.	Merchant.	Mr. Balubhai Tribhuvandas Desai, B.A., L.L.B. Mr. Kabirudin Kazi, Bar-at-Law, Mr. Gordhandas Gokaldas Tejpal. Mr. Mahomed Aladinbhai Somji, B.A. LL.B. Mr. Shanker Krishnaji. Mr F. Portlock. Mr. Rastomji Barjorji Mazgaonvala. Mr Kasam Aladinbhai Somji. The Imperial Flour and Oil Mills Ltd.	Mr. Karimbhai Lalji Sajan. Mr. Vithal Rajaram Bhusrath, M.B. B.S. Mr. Ali Mahomed Sale Mahomed. Mr. Popatlal Parbhudas Mr. Vithal Mohanji Jalatla. Mr. Daud Jetha. Messrs. R. K. Motishaw & Co. Mr. Sayaji Lakshman Silam. Mr. Abdul Husein Valiji Sutarvala.
3.	Mr. Joseph Baptista, B.A. L.L.B., L.C.E. Bar-at-Law.	3 Matharpakhady Oart.	Barrister-at-Law.	Mr. Piarali Rahimtula Mazgaonvala. Mr. Senkati Limbaji Kadal. Mr. Soloman Moses Vakrulker. Mr. Shanker Sambhaji Gangla, B.A.	Mr. Shanker Sayana Parsha. Mr. Vithal Shivlinga Alkonda. Mr. Nana Raju Babaji. Mr. Narayen Rajana.

The Poll will be taken on Monday the 27th March 1922 from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. (Bombay Time) in booths to be erected on the Municipal ground at Sankli Street near the Assessment Ward Office.
Forms of voting papers will be supplied only to persons appearing to be entitled to vote, and each such person will be supplied with one form of voting paper only on his personally applying for it.
The forms will be supplied free of charge on the day of the Poll at the polling place from 8 a.m.. (Bombay Time).
Voting papers signed by persons holding a special or general Power of Attorney under Section 28 (h) of the Municipal Act to represent a Company (other than a Joint Stock Company) or Firm for election purposes fill not be accepted unless the Power of Attorney is signed by all the Members of the Company or Firm.
In cases where all the members of a Company or Firm are not in Bombay a person holding a Power to vote given by the representative of the Company or Firm duly authorised to give such power, will be allowed to vote.
Persons wishing to vote must tender their votes at the table of the particular Polling Officer to whom the reception of their votes will be allotted.
A separate booth for filling in voting papers will be provided, and only the voters wishing to fill in their voting papers will be admitted to this booth. Clerks will be stationed in this booth and they will, if the voters so desire, assist them in filling in their voting papers.
No persons except the voters and the candidates will be allowed to enter the booth where votes are to be recorded.
H. B. CLAYTON,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 20th March 1922.

NOTICE TO CLIENTS.

CLIENTS are requested to take away from our office, situate at 79, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, the Old papers relating to the matters for 1916 and the previous years, which were disposed of within 8 days from to-day failing which the said old records will be destroyed and we shall not be responsible in respect thereof to the clients or any of them.
Dated this 20th day of March, 1921.
MALVI, MUDY, RANCHODDAS & CO.,
C12486

AUCTION SALE.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.
120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF COPPER CYLINDERS AND LARGE PULLEY.
Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, sell by Public Auction at Parel, Morarji Goculdas Mill compound, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), on account of the Insurance office concerned:—
Two copper cylinders both weighing about 28 cwts. slightly damaged suitable for sizing machine, also one cast iron large pulley.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, 25th March, 1922, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, one iron safe on stand, etc.
AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).
1 second-hand rubber tyred canoe victoria in good order.
1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis in good order.
1 stylish rubber tyred vis-a-vis with showy brown Arab Horse and harness.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
On SATURDAY the 25th March, 1922 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 2nd floor of No. 19, Marine Lines, very valuable and made to order household furniture by Roberts, glass crockery and silver were, telescopic dining table, arm and without arm chairs, large made to order sideboard with mirror and cupboards, rich carpets, electric table and hall lamp, drawing room Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, fancy cabinets table ornaments, rich carpets, rich water colours and oil paintings, rich door curtains, writing tables, glass door, book cases, single and dquble door almirahs, single and double bed-steads, cloth and grown presses, dressing and wash hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, chival glasses, reclining sofas, and easy chairs, hat stands, teapoys, tables, cane furniture, ice box, aluminium utensils, etc., etc. The property of R. Peterson Brown, Esq.. Catalogues are published and the property on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
On FRIDAY, the 31st Day of March, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Middle Colaba above Weslyan Church, Colaba, valuable and handsome house hold furniture, rich glass, crockery and platedware dining table arm and without arm chairs side board and dumb waiters, carpets, electric lights, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs cabinets, carpets, single and double bedsteads, almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers dressing and wash hand tables, cloth and gown presses, writing tables glass door book cases, ice box, utensils., etc., etc.,
The property of W. Ferguss, Esq., Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 701 BAGS GOWAR (ANIMAL'S FOOD).
SUIT NO. 423 OF 1922.
Damji Hansraj vs. Tekchand Nayavatram.
Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., receiver appointed in the above suit Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on FRIDAY, the 24th instant sell by Public Auction at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at Dana Bunder near Masjid Bridge next to Shivji Cooverji Building the following:—
About 701 Bags Gowar (animal's food).
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Malvi Mody Ranchhordas and Co., or to the undersigned.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF SLUBBINB TUBES, ROVING TUBES.
Under instructions from Messrs. Little and Co., Attorneys for R. Head and Co. Ltd., of Manchester and on account and risk of Messrs. Bhaicas P. Dalal and Co. Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will on SATURDAY, the 25th inst., sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), at their rooms the following:—
4 cases slubbing tubes.
4 cases roving tubes.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF LOOM SUNDRIES, ROSE SPRING, SLUBBING TUBES, ETC.
Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will on SATURDAY, the 25th int. sell by Public Auction at their rooms at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) by order of the Banks and offices concerned and on account and risk of the concerned.
On account and risk of Messrs. Jacob and Co.
2 cases slubbing tubes.
On account and risk of Messrs. Mahamad Oomar Abdullamiyan and M. A. Brothers.
13 cases loom sundries.
2 cases bose spring.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING SHEDS OF CORRUGATED IRONS AT COOPERAGE CAMP, NEAR BANDSTAND AND HUTS IN MARINE LINES CAMP.
Under instructions from Deputy Assistant Director of Military Works, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on TUESDAY, the 28th instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises at Cooperage near Bandstand the following:—
About four S. P. Huts cook houses and bathing places.
Also Huts in Marine Lines Camp at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Huts Nos. 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 34, 35, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46. Four cook houses washing place latrines, 2 Huts, stove, segregation camp.
The above sheds are strongly built of corrugated iron sheets, etc., and are very useful for Military Camp, Motor Garages, temporary sheds, etc.
A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale.
BENNET & CO.,
Bombay, 21st March, 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

MISTRY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
9, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 5921.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 10-30 A.M.
AUCTION SALE of household furniture Telescopic, dining table, sideboard, sweet toned cottage piano, crockery glassware, Electric Hall lamp, platedware, etc., etc.
On SUNDAY, the 26th instant at No. 1, Jenkins House Henry Road, near Cotton Godowns, Apollo Bander, at 10-30 a.m., (S. T.) Messrs. MISTRY and Co. will sell sell by Public Auction rich furniture comprising of telescopic dining table, room, chairs, sideboards and dining waggon tea tables, drawing room Cabinet, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs jardiniers, Hall lamp, fancy writing tables, Sweet toned cottage piano and revolving bookstands, silver showcases, drawing room suit ornaments and pictures, hat-stand, teapoys, folding screen, ice box season wood almirahs, clothe presses, dressing chest of drawers, and marble top washing tables, glassware, crockeryware, and platedware, cooking utensils, etc.
Property of W. Phillips, Esq., and others.
Catalogues will be printed and property will be open to view 4 days before sale.
MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers
Bombay, 21st March, 1922.

BIOCHEMISTRY OR LIFE CHEMISTRY.

The Science which heals the sick scientifically and employs medicine only constituents of the blood.
Thousands of hopeless cases cured. Numerous testimonials open to inspector.
Guaranteed cure for Sprue, Gallstone Sinus, Tumours, Cataract, Appendicitis, Paralysis, etc. No operation. No injection. Our medicines are non-poisonous.
DOCTOR SAM. WILLIAMS
Graduated Biochamist.
No. 1, Cantonment Road, Lucknow, U. P.

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS MENESSE & CO.
No. 36 Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.
In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1875, and as from time to time amended and under instructions from the Bombay Port Trust Docks' Manager, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd March, 1922, at 2 p.m. at the Sale Warehouse, Alexandra Dock, opposite No. 2 Shed, the following goods:—
Roserie, bangles, toys, glassware, cards, M. starch, socks, glass needles, piecegoods, sample ties, paints, empty bottles, tubes, beans, cowries, cotton seed, cocoanuts, almonds, sugar samples, castor seed, hoops, skins, carpets, corset, ash plates, personal effects, iron tanks, leather goods, anchor, whisky, cinema films, matches, machinery, galv. sheets.
47 cases glass bangles.

AUCTION SALE OF 8 BALES PERSIAN CARPETS AND 106 BALES WOOL DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER LANDED EX. S. S. "WARORA" (UNDER GENERAL AVERAGE).
Under instructions from Messrs. Mackinon Mackenzie and Co., Agents, The B. I. S. N. Co., Ltd., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on account of the concerned the abovementioned goods on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd March, 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Salewarehouse, Alexandra Dock, opposite No. 2 Shed.
A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required or the lots being knocked down.
Bombay, 17th March, 1922.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.
Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 24th March, 1922, at 9 a.m. S. T.) at the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings:—
Building St. No. 411-413, 399-401, Case Nos. 151, 154, Nagdevi Street.
Also at 9-45 a.m.
Building St. No. 1, 222-238, 214-220, 4, Case No. 60, Soparibag Road.
MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 21st March, 1922.

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT
The persistent demand of the public has compelled us to run this picture a week more
"Juggler or Jadunath"
Produced by National Film Co.
Directed and Photograph by S. N. Patanker
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest News
Daily 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.
Saturday and Bank Holiday at 5 p. m.
Sunday at 3-30 and 5 15 p. m.
PRICES AS USUAL
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 10 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY at 3-30

The Parsi Drama in Gujarati

"BHOLI GUL"

To-night at 9-30 The Parsi Drama in Gujarati

"PAKJAD PERIN"

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY 4-30 6-30, 8-15 and 10 P. M.

ALICE BRADY

in her latest Comedy.

HIS BRIDAL NIGHT.

THE EMPRESS

TO-DAY at 4-30 6-30, 8-15 & 10 P. M.

A film version of the well known Parsi comedy

TEHMURAS & TEHMULJI

written by Mr. P. J. Marzaban.

THE LAST PARTS!
THE FINAL 3 EPISODES!
THE HAPPY FINALE!

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present To-night and this week the remaining concluding three Episodes—6000 feet of their Powerful Mystery Serial

"The Mystery Mind"

Featuring the popular Star

J. Robert Pauline

A COMEDY IN THE PROGRAMME.

five Shows To-day at 3-30 5-30, 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

Globe Cinema

(Sandhurst Road).

A SUPERB DRAMA FOR THE "JAMSHEDI NAOROZE" WEEK!

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present To-night and this week a Supert Goldwyn Photodrama in 5 Reels

"Spotlight Sadie"

Featuring the vivacious, pretty Star

MAE MARSH

She went on the stages, as she had read of the frequent instances of millionaires marrying chorus girl. She does 'catch" a young man with a big banking account but to her dismay finds that it does not lead to happiness

"Spotlight Sadie"

A Comedy in the Programme.

Five Shows To-day at: 3-30; 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-15 p. m. (S. T.)

An extra shows To-day at 3-30 p. m.

West-End Cinema

(New Churney Road)

Lalitkaladarsha
Sangit Natak Mandali

Tuesday, 21st, March, 1922, at 3 P. M.
Shaha—Shivaji.

Wed., 22nd March, 1922, at 8-30 P. M.
Mukanayak.

Saturday, 25th, March 1922, at 8-30 p. m.
Mrichhakatik.

Sunday, 26th, March, 1922, at 3 p. m.
Shaha—Shivaji.

Under the kind patronage of
H. H. the Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwar of Baroda

Gandharva Natak Mandali

will stage at
NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE
Grant Road.

Tuesday 21-3-22 at : 3 p.m. (S.T.)
Day Performance
(Owing to Jamshed Nowroz Holiday,)

Sangit] SAUBHADRA [Acts 5

Saturday 25-3-22 at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Sangit] SWANYARWAR [Acts 5

Sunday 26-3-22 at 3 p.m. (S.T.)

Sangit] MOOKA NAYAK [Acts 3

Rates of Admission Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2, 2½ 1½ 1, and Annas 12 and 8,

Tickets :— Can be had daily at Nana Shankarshet's Temple, Tardev Road, Near Grant Road Station.

Proprietor :
GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI

AMUSEMENTS.

Bombay's Popular Picture Rendezvous

Cinema Majestic

tram terminus Girgaum

Four shows:—5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m.

PROGRAMME—TO-NIGHT

The biggest selig serial of the year.

THE ANNIHING TRAILS

THIRD INSTALMENT

Featuring

DARING—DASHING—THUNDERING

FRANKLYN FARNUM

and

BEAUTIFUL—FASCINATING

MARY ANDERSON

The "STAR"

Presents

A PICTURE SUPREME!

A FILM DIVINE!!

"JOSEPH"

AND HIS ELEVEN BROTHERS

(A story of stories from the Book of Books! A stupendous MILLION DOLLAR Picture Production in which over 6,000 men take Part.

This Week—2nd. Instalment—Last Five Parts, together with

A Double Variety Programme by

(1) The Chinese Acrobatic Troupe.

TSHNG DER DSAI

and also by

(2) The World's Greatest Magician The Great Carlton

See

Carlton himself in a series of Tricks

Carlton himself in Challenge Handcuff and Escape Tests.

DONT MISS THIS TREBLE TREAT.

Daily 4 shows—commencing 5-15, 7 8-45, & 10 30.

Daily Variety in 3 shows only 7, 8-45 & 10-30

On Special Request

The whole subject of "JOSEPH"—full II Parts—will be shown on THURSDAY the 23rd. March in 3 o'clock SPECIAL LADIES SHOW especially for "ZANANA" Ladies of the KHOJA, Memon and Muhamadan communities—Special 'Ladies" Staff engaged for the show—No males will be allowed in this show,

No Increase in Prices.

Bombay Newest & Princely Picture-palace

The "STAR" CINEMA.

Tram Terminus—Grant Road.

Your Grey & White Hair will turn JET BLACK

TRY AT ONCE

Somal Hair Dye



STOCKED BY CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS

—Agents Wanted.-

Somal Company,

B Dept P.O. Box 830, BOMBAY.

PRICES REDUCED.



All kinds of stove prices have been reduced and Selling Primus No. 190 (folding) Stove complete for Rs. 15 only Postage extra.

D. K. WAGLE
STOVE SPECIALIST.
Tram Terminus Girgaum.

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, Mar. 18th.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	8,625,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	459,000
East Indian " "	139,000
American " "	3,707,000
Other " "	392,000
Total Sales	41,000
East Indian Sales	100
Total Speculation	—
" Export	—
East Indian Export	—
" " Stock	22,000
" " Forwarded	1 000
" " Actual Export	—
" " Imports	1,000
" " Speculation	10
American Afloat	14,000
East Indian Afloat	9,000
Total Afloat	141,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Mar. 18th.

Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports	20,000
" Exports to Great Britain	
" " to Continent	
Futures at New York Mar.	18 15
" " " May	17 98
" " " July	17 37
" " " Oct.	16 90
Spot Cotton at New York	18 35
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	16 74
Futures at New Orleans May	16 79
Futures at New Orleans July	16 51
Fir Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	13/8
Demand Bills	—
" Commercial Bars U. S. Mined	99 5/8
Do. Foreign	64 1/8

New York, Mar. 19th

Demand Bills	4 3) 37

EXCHANGE.

London Mar. 18th

On London in Paris	46 55
In Germany	124 00
In Italy not Received	85 95

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES. MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	16 70
Christiania	25 31
Amsterdam	11 89
Switzerland	22 97

DISCOUNTS.

London, Mar. 18th

DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 1/8
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 1/2
" Fine Trade Bills 3 "	4 1/4
" " " 6 "	4 3/4
Gentes 5%	48

METAL REPORT.

GIN BLOCK	144

LINSEED.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Apl. May Buyers — £ 19 3/6

" Tone Holders are asking high prices

RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Net Mar.-Apl. Value — 35 4 1/2

Monthly-Augt. Done & Buyers — 34 7 1/2

Bar Silver Spot Steady. India bought Continent sold — 33 3/8

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£ 64
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£ 60
Copper Braziers	£ 85
Yellow Metal	8 1/4
Hard Spelter	£ 21 1/2
Corrugated Sheets	16 1/8

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loan 4 % 1960/90	£ 84 1/8
Victory Bonds 4 %	£ 88 3/8
War Loan 5 % 1929/47	£ 96 1/2
Consols 2 1/2 %	34 3/4
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 %	34 1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (Sterling Loan)	60
Govt. Securities 3 %	53 1/2
Indian 7 p/c. Loan	£ 105

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Apl.-May	11
Plantation First Latex Crepe Mar.	8
Freight of Coal Cardiff to Bombay	22/6

Tone :—Very Quiet

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, For. spore usual Bold	Nominal.
Rapeseed, Yellow Gunrat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship Mor Apr Sellers	£ 16
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship	Nominal

Tone of Rapeseed :—Quiet

Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs ex-Ship Apl.-Mar Nomial	£ 21 1/2

Tone of Linseed :—Dull.

Cottonseed, Bombay sound delivered per ton Mar.-Apl. Sellers	£ 9 3/8
Toria Rapeseed :—Mar.-Apl. Fellers	£ 16 3/4
Linseed, Argentine Apl.-Mar Paid	£ 19 1/2

Tone :—Holders asked higher prices

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Mar. 18th.

WHEAT.

ROZARIO SANTA FE 62 1/2 lbs. Mar Paid	56
CARLETTA RUSSO 64 lbs. Mar. Sellers	
AUSTRALIAN 62 lbs. Mar. Sellers	15/6
KAENCH BARLEY:—Mar. Sellers	56/6

Tone :—Firm.

Wheat afloat to U. K. 3436000 Qrs.

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 16 3/4
Hongkong	£ 105
National	£ 35 1/2

JAVA SUGAR

Brown Sugar 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta June-July Sellers	16/9
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta June-July Sellers	19 6 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta June-July Sellers	19 1 1/2
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay June Sellers	20 1 1/2
" " Karachi June-July Sellers	20 6 1/2

Tone :—Improving tendency.

MONEY MARKET.

London, Mar. 18th.

Bentes 5 p/c.	1/8
Bar Silver spot	33 3/8
" 2 months hence	33 1/8
Closing Tone of Silver :—Continent sjod Quiet.	
Bar Gold (per oz.)	3 1/4
Interest day to day loans	3
" 7 day market loans	3
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 1/2 p/c since 16th ulto.	

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From Our Correspondent.)

March 20.

To-day 4 points were reported higher in New York futures and the Marwari Bazar opened steady at Rs. 441½ and gradually declined to Rs. 435½ It then improved to Rs. 442 on buying by Marwari Bull Operators, and the rate at 4 p.m.. was Rs. 441. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 442. At Colaba the market opened at Rs .442 and touching Rs. 443. closed at Rs. 442. Fine M. G. Oomra March opened at Rs. 369. and steadily advanced to Rs. 375 which was the rate at 4 p.m.. some straddle business was done in the Bazar by Marwari Operators who sold Broach and bought Oomra March. Fine M. G. Oomra may opened at Rs 381 and went down to Rs 377½. It then improved to Rs. 382 the same being the rate at 4 p.m. F. G. M. G. Bengal March was Rs. 338 and May Rs. 334.

Our market for ready cotton and forward business at Colaba remained closed in sympathy with Mahatma Gandhiji having been sentenced.

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 p.m.

Bombay, Mar. 20th.

Fully Good Broach April/May	342
" " Bengal March	340
F. G. May Bengal Mar.	336
Fine Oomra March	373
" " " May	383

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 20th.

F. G. M. G. Broach April/May	343
F. G. M. G. Bengal March	340
" " " May	335
Fine M. G. Oomra March	373
" " " May	382

SPOT QUOTATION.

Bombay, Mar 20th

Description	Super-Fine	F. Good		
M. G. Bengal and Sind				
Punjab		350	340	320
M. G. Oomra's No. 4		339	338	333
M.G. Central P. No. 1		41	398	398
M.G. Central P. No. 2		390	383	378
M.G. Broach				

RECEIPTS.

The allowing are the receipts of Bateau produce &c., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on 18th Mar. 1922

Cotton	5 67 Bales
Wheat	2720 Qrs.
Linseed	7218 "
Rapeseed	4181 "
Hingellyseed	6709 "
Poppyseed	820 "
Groundnuts	5 86 "
Castorseed	388 "
Gheo	3203 "
Kyrabellies	2631 "
Cottonseed	15370 "
Mowrassed	Nil
Grass	2608 "
Jawas	663 "
Mussa	421 "
Barley	Nil
Sajee	778 "
Coal	6037 Tons

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay Mar. 20th

Bank Telegraphic	1-3 9/32
Bank Demand	1-3 5/16
Doc. Acceptance 2m/s	1/3 5/8
Fcs. Demand	306
American Dollars	364
Hongkong Dollars	197
Shangai	—
Japan	170
Singapore	182 1/2

Market Quiet.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay wheat and seeds delivery Quotations

6 p. m. Mar. 20th

Bazar Rates.

Ready	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	75	0	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	75	0	0
Wheat, Karachi Bengla	80	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	9	12	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	9	12	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	10	8	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13	12	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13	8	0
Toolseed, White 85-15	74	0	0
Toolseed, Gujar 75-25	72	0	0
Toolseed, Gujar 80-80	70	0	0
Toolseed Black	66	0	0
Poppyseed, White	14	0	0
Groundnuts	74	0	0
Jawa	—	—	—
Mowrassed	7	12	0
Barley	44	0	0
Castorseeds	52	0	0
Cotton Seeds Ready	37	0	0
Forward	**Rs.**	**a.**	**p.**
Wheat May	9	12	0
Linseed May	14	3	0
Cotton Seeds Bombay	—	—	—

Ready. Rail Delivery.	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat White Delhi 70-30	10	8	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	10	8	0
Wheat Karachi Bangle	11	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10	4	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10	4	0
Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore	11	0	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	14	4	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	3	12	0
Toolseed, White 85-12	15	4	0
Toolseed, Gajay 75-25	—	—	—
Toolseed, Black	—	—	—
Toolseed, Gajar 80-80	—	—	—
Poppyseed, White	18	0	0
Groundnuts	—	—	—
Jawa	—	—	—
Mowrassed	—	—	—
Barley	—	—	—
Castorseeds	—	—	—
Cotton Seed Ready Dilevery	5	6	0

MONEY AND SHARE MARKETS.

BOMBAY, March 20.

Bars Silver ready Rs. 89-12-0.
Bars Silver 1st settlement Rs. 89-7-0
Bars Silver 2nd settlement Rs. 89-2-0.
Bars Gold ready Rs. 28-8-0.
Bars Gold 1st settlement Rs. 28-4-0.

EXCHANGE.

B. C. Rate Bank's selling T. T. 1/3 7/32.
B. C. Rate Bank's selling D. D. 1/3 1/4.
On London Bank's selling T. T. 1/3 9/32.
On London Bank's selling D. D. 1/3 5/16.
On London Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. 1/3 19/32.
On London Bank's buying T. T. 1/3 11/32.
On London Bank's buying D. D. 1/3 13/32.
Tone of Exchange. Quiet-steady.
On Paris Bank's selling D. D. Frcs. 306.
On Paris Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. Frcs. 326.
On Paris Bank's buying D. D. Frcs. 316.
On Japan Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 170.
On Japan Bank's buying 60 D/st D. P. Rs. 165.
On Hongkong Bank's selling D. D. 197.
On Shanghai Bank's.
On Singapore Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 182½.
On New York Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 361.
London Gold per oz. ready sh. 95-9.
London Silver per oz. ready 33-6 d
London Silver per oz. forward 33-2 d.
Tone of silver Dull, small business

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

Americn Cross Rate $ 4.40
Paris Cross Rate Frcs. 48.50.
Italian Cross Rate 85.70.
Swiss Cross Rate 22.60.
German Cross Rate Mrks. 1220.
Belgium Cross Rate 51.60.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper 56.
5 per cent War Loan 82.
4 per cent Terminable Loan 96.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 75.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 99/12.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922 99/10
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926 99/12.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1930 100.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan 103.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 65.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1936 95
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 65.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 95.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 65.

SHARES.

The market closed strong.

BANKS.

Imperial 1335, Imperial Contributory 362/8, India 120 xd, Central 33/8, Tata 15.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahd. Advance 2650, By. Cotton 1180, By. Dyeing 1590, Bradbury 1060, Century 915, Cent. India 4865, Colaba, Land 2450, Coorla 265, Crescent 612/8, Currimbhoy, 1737/8, David 1547/8, Ed. Sassoon 540. E. D. Sassoon 5, Fazulbhoy 1422/8, Finlay 900, Gokak 232/8, Ind. Malwa 640, Ind. Bleaching 230, Kastoor-chand 1050, Kohinor 3400, New Great 920, Pearls 1212/8, Phoenix 1015, Pabani 920, Planet 277/8, Shapurji 386/4, Simplex 910, Swan 1140, Swadeshi 5310.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 650, By. Burma 505 xd. By. Burma N. I. 145 xd. Bt. Burma Petrol 9/8 xd. By Tramway 116/4, By. Steam 227/8, Bundi Cement 40/8, Ind. Cement 295, Katni Ord. 240. Katni Defd. 1110, xd. New India Ins. 15, Ord. 63/12, Tata Defd. 227/8 Tata New Ord. 57/8, Tata New Defd. 185, Tata Oil 55, Tata Hydro 820, Scindia Steam 7.

ACCIDENTALLY KNOCKED DOWN.

At the G. T. Hospital Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner held an inquest on Sunday afternoon touching the death of Lulibai, a Hindu girl aged 6 years, who died on account of injuries sustained by her having been accidentally knocked down and run over by a hack-victoria, whilst she was running across the road.

Mirbiram Becha, a sweetmeat-seller, residing at Nagdevi Street, said the deceased was her neice. At about 6-30 p.m., on the 17th of March, he was in a carriage near the Esplanade Band-stand, with his wife and his two children and the deceased. He went into the circle when the carriage was standing on the Cooperage side of the road. On looking back he saw the wheel of a moving Victoria going over the body of the deceased. The carriage was going Westwards. It stopped immediately. It was running at an ordinary speed, when he first saw it. He did not hear the driver shout. The number of the Victoria was 931.

Captain Alfred De Souza, House Surgeon G. T. Hospital, was of the opinion that the death of the deceased was due to Surgical Emphyxma, the result of the injury received.

Taj Mahomed, the Victoria driver No. 931 said on the 17th March, at about 6 p.m. he was driving along the Bandstand road, towards Colaba, when the deceased and a boy ran across the road. The boy went across but the deceased was struck by the horse's leg and the left front wheel passed over her. He was going at an ordinary speed. He shouted but the deceased came running suddenly, and before he could stop, she was knocked down.

After the evidence had been recorded, the jury returned a verdict that the cause of Lulibai's death was due to injuries sustained by her having been accidentally knocked down and run over by a hack victoria whilst she was running across the road.

RUN-OVER BY TRAIN.

At the Coroner's Court, Mr. A. R. King, held an inquest on Sunday afternon touching the death of Alli Mohamed, aged sixty years, who died an account of injuries sustained by his having been run over by a train of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

Alibhoy Lila, a merchant, residing at Bhendy Bazar, said the deceased was his father-in-law. He lived with him. He heard on the 8th instant that he was injured. He was unconscious, when he went to the Hospital.

Luxmi Narayan, a pilot-guard, Dadar, said on the 18th instant at 10-55 a.m. he was on a shunting-engine to which wagons were attached. As they were entering Mahim Station yard from the Bandra direction, he heard shouts from a passenger train. The shunting train was about to shop and when it stopped he alighted and found the deceased lying betwen the two lines with his hand cut off.

Felix De Souza engine-drive, B. B. & C. I. Railway, said he was driving a shunting train from Bandra to Mahim. At Mahim, a local train had inst started for Bandra and a passenger shouted to him. He stopped his train and alighted. He found the deceased lying between the lines. His right hand was cut off and was lying between the two rails.

The medical evidence showed that the death of the deceased was due to shock and haemorrage.

After the evidence had been recorded, the jury returned a verdict that the cause of his death was due to injuries sustained by his having been run over by a train of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

A LEDGER-KEEPER IN TROUBLE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. G. K. Khaiaz, acting third Presidency Magistrate, Pranjiwan Premanand Shah, a Hindoo ledger-keeper in the Allahabad Bank, was charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 10,000 between December, 1919 and July 1920, and in respect of another Rs. 10,000 between February, 1920, to July, 1920.

Prosecuting Inspector Finan conducted the prosecution; while Mr. Sahni, Bar-at-law and Mr. Kanuga, pleader, defended the accused.

In opening the case Mr. Finan said that the accused was a ledger-keeper in the Allahabad Bank. There were six ledgers in the Bank The accused was in charge of No. 5 ledger in which the Bank had an account of C. M. Parekh. His account was an active and heavy account covering lakhs of rupees. It was quite an easy matter to operate on these accounts. In that ledger the accused had opened two fictitious accounts in the names of N. B. Dalal and B. A. Salebhoy. On the 11th of December, 1919, a transfer voucher for Rs. 86,000 was presented in the name of Parekh out of which Rs. 76,000 were credited to his account and the balance of Rs. 10,000 to a fictitious account, in the name of N. B. Dalal, in the same ledger. In order to draw this money the accused opened an account in the Central Bank of India in the name of N. B. Dalal. He issued cheques to the Central Bank piece by piece draw the money. During the period he operated in the name of C. M. Parekh. In ledger No. 5 for 1919, the name of C. M. Parekh was removed in that particular folio at the end of the year and on the beginning of 1920 the name of N. B. Dalal appeared in the ledger. The accused committed falsifications of accounts with a view to facilitate the embezzlement and not to cancel it.

Further hearing of the case was adjourned till the 29th instant.

THE WEATHER.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATIORY COLABA.

Bombay, Mar. 19th.

Hours of observation taken at 8 a.m. 11 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahrn.		29.819
Temperature of Air	degrees.	79.5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	"	73.3
Dew Point	"	70.7
Relative humidity of Air	"	0.783
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)		0.0
Maximum temperature of Air		86.8
Minimum do do		73.5
General direction of Wind		N.N.W. N. N.E N.W.
Total movement of Wind from midnight to midnight		miles 168

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 20th March, 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess in the west Punjab. Day teperature is above normal in the east Punjab, the excess being 12 degree at Ambala; night temperature is higher than usual in the submontane districts.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal. Both day and night temperatures are above normal, the excess in the former being 7 degrees to 11 degrees and that in the latter ranging up to 13 degrees. The highest maximum in the division was 105 degree at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect at Kotah, but is in excess at Karachi. Day temperature is above normal in Rajputana; night temperature is above the average except at Bikaner, Karachi and Mount Abu.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is below normal at some station in Gujarat and Kathiawar, but is above normal at Neemuch. Both day and night temperatures are above normal at Indore. Day temperature alone is in defect at Veraval, and night temperature at Bhuj.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the south-east of the reporting area, and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in Berar. Day temperature is generally above normal, a maximum of 104 degree being recorded at Akola and Amraoti. Night temperature is also above the average except at a few stations in the south-west.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in slight defect at Bombay. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. The air is generally drier than usual. Day temperature is above normal in east. Hyderabad, a maximum of 104 degree being recorded at Nizamabad; night temperature is in excess at Aurangabad.

General Remarks.—The western disturbance is passing away eastwards without causing any appreciable rain. Temperature has fallen in Gujarat and west Rajputana, but is still high in the east Punjab, east Rajputana, the United Provinces and the Central Provinces. Temperature is likely to decrease in the east Punjab and east Rajputana during the day.

The western disturbance has given nearly general rain or snow in Kashmir, local rain in the Punjab hills and Baluchistan and a few falls in the plains of the east and north Punjab. Victoria Point has had a light fall.

Chief amounts are:—Hissar, Rawalpindi a quarter of an inch; Murree, Srinagar three-quarters; Sonamarg three; Dras one; Skardu, Fort Sandeman, Quetta a quarter; Harnai a half.

Temperature has fallen in Baluchistan but has risen in the east Punjab and the central parts of the country.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON MONDAY THE 20TH OF MAR. 1922.

Station.	Temp. in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade: Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity: — hours	Rainfall: last 24 hours	Rainfall: Total, 1st Nov. to date	Rainfall: Re. arture, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	84.3	65.8	87	..	5.72	+1.00
Muskat	88.4	70.2	68	..	1.98	+1.43
Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	85.2	61.5	69	..	1.63	+0.15
Rawalpindi	74.1	58.0	78	0.05	2	
Lahore	88.0	60.5	56	..	1.24	—1.95
Hissar	95.8	61.0	63	..	1.13	—0.67
Ambala	93.0	61.7	55	..	2.79	—2.29
Delhi	93.0	64.0	51	..	0.85	—2.01
UNITED PROVINCES						
Agra	100.1	71.1	41	0.04	0.78	—0.97
Manipuri	100.3	66.3	58	0.01	0.75	—1.46
Jhanso	102.9	68.8	45	..	1.27	—0.43
Cawnpore	97.8	67.8	48	..	2.36	+0.21
Allahabad	104.0	75.9	38	..	1.39	—0.79
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobanad	91.1	65.2	46	..	2.60	+1.53
Karachi	84.8	65.1	80	..	1.49	+0.04
Ajmer	94.2	68.8	43	..	0.08	—1.25
Jaipur	96.5	65.2	33	..	0.15	—1.35
Kotah	99.0	71.6	20	..	0.05	—1.08
Mount Abu	78.0	61.4	30	..	0.27	—0.86
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	95.4	61.4	42	..	0	—0.48
Dwarka	83.6	75.2	84	..	0	—0.69
Veraval	81.4	66.8	65	..	0.04	—0.40
Rajkot	96.7	65.3	55	..	0	—0.46
Bhavnagar Para	95.6	66.6	50	..	0	—0.48
Surat	96.3	68.5	42	..	0	—0.41
Ahmedabad	98.4	69.7	43	..	0	—0.37
Deesa	98.0	64.3	22	..	0	—0.52
Neemuch	93.3	63.0	59	..	0.48	—0.37
Indore	98.1	65.1	36	..	0.36	—0.65
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore	99.9	65.3	35	..	2.21	—0.50
Saugor	99.6	69.8	55	0.02	1.95	—0.26
Hosangabad	..	..	..	..	..	..
Khandwa	101.8	66.1	34	..	2.20	0.98
Akola	103.9	68.7	17	..	2.20	—0.22
Amroto	104.9	75.7	15	..	0.52	—1.48
Nagpur	102.8	73.0	35	..	0.61	—1.92
Chanda	103.9	76.2	43	..	1.14	—1.48
Raipur	102.6	78.6	34	..	0.87	—1.20
KONKAN—						
Bombay	86.1	72.5	63	..	0	—0.64
Ratnagiri	88.3	74.1	78	..	0.39	—0.56
Marmugoa	87.3	74.6	88	..	1.34	0.10
Karwar	90.1	73.0	82	..	1.17	—0.87
BOMBAY DACCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	99.8	62.7	25	..	0.70	—0.39
Ahmednagar	97.6	64.7	21	..	1.03	—0.44
Poona	98.0	61.4	36	..	0.51	—0.65
Sholapur	101.9	71.2	24	..	6.30	4.56
Bijapur	98.7	73.7	27	..	6.34	4.91
Belgaum	95.8	64.8	24	..	6.04	4.04
Aurangabad	98.8	76.5	77	..	1.59	0.15
Nizamabad (Indur)	103.7	70.8	45	..	3.44	1.58
Hyderabd	101.3	72.2	68	..	6.65	4.78
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalaore	91.0	76.2	73	..	1.21	—2.24
Calicat	89.6	77.8	83	..	4.87	—1.95
Cochin	91.7	78.9	78	..	11.27	6.77
Colombo	88.4	72.4	91	..	13.34	13.57
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	89.3	70.8	69	..	3.50	—3.39
Bellary	102.2	76.1	55	..	4.05	1.53
Cuddapah	103.2	76.3	43	..	5.27	—1.70
Madras	89.3	76.1	87	..	9.59	1.25
Bangalore	94.5	63.6	49	..	4.80	0.95
Coimbtore	98.2	68.3	77	..	9.16	3.37
Trichanopoly	100.1	69.1	74	..	5.75	—3.73
Negapatam	86.0	76.8	69	..	11.42	

SPORTING NEWS.

ENGLISH RACING.

PROBABLES FOR GRAND NATIONAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 18.
Recd. 9-30 p.m. March 19.

The probables for the Grand National are as follows:—

Shaunspadah	F. Rees
Southampton	Kelly
Wavertree	Bletsoe
Musicball	L. Rees
Norton	I. Morgan
Clonree	E. Morgan
Saint Bernard,	Barratt
Clashing Arms	J. Anthony
All White	Chadwick
Pacifist	Canty
Robe Guard	Maloney
Sergeant Murphy	Hawkins
Tanytus	Madden
Dunadry	J. Hogan, Jnr.
Pay Only	Sanky
Turk Second	I. Anthony
Arravale	Whittaker
General Saxham	Dennis
Gay Lochinvar	Gordon
Command	Vause
Anytime	Wall
Anytime	Wall
Ocean Star	Roberts
Forewarned	H. Brown
Square Up	Rennison
Double Escape	Captain Bennett
Myrath	Dick
Arabian Night	Spares
Confessor	Truegill
Awbeg	Hammett
Dunstanburgh	Watkins
Grey Dawn	V. Newey
Drifter	Watkinson
Vaultx	Escott
Woolcraft	Mason
Hard Nail	Fitton
Sudan Second	Calder
Hailstorm	Brooks
Master Ripple	Lees
Meroto	Braithwaite

Betting:—15/2 against Southampton; 10/1 against Shaunspadan; 18/1 against Music Hall 100/7 Arravale; 100/7 Clashing Arms; 25/1 Square up, Sergeant Murphy, Drifter; 33/1 against Forewarned and Wavertree.

LINCONSHIRE HANDICAP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 18.
Recd. 11 p.m., March 19.

The probable starters for the Lincolnshire Handicap are:—

Soranus, Carslake; Roman Bachelor, Archbould; Black Gown, Gardner; Monarch, Cannon; Fancyman, Evans; Highlander, Frank Bullock; Charlebene, Piper; Service Kit, Jelliss; Bargate, F. Jones; Clarion, Beary; Humpty Dumpty, Shatwell; Aclare, Fox; Tremona, (Blank); Dalblaney, Brennan; Granely, Donoghue; Royal Alarm, (Blank); Volunteer, G. Smith; Queens Guild, F. L. Bullock, Southern, Wragg; Felkington, Ringstead; Sennora, Fletcher; Twickenham, Lister; Pictura, Feltham; Proconsul, Lynch; Valentine Vox, Ferier; Dissolved, Timmins, Hopeful Bachelor, Crickmere; Varzy, Elliott; Stargazer, (Blank); Quilp, T. Morgan; Trictrac, Broady; Sangot, Gordon; Blue Cloud, Richards; Roman Ruler, (Blank); First Out (Blank); Kroonbelle, James.

BETTING.

A message of March 17th gives the following betting:—

Eight to one against Roman Bachelor; nine to one against Monarch; eighteen to one against Soranus; *Hundred to six* against Aclare and Proconsul; twenty to one against *Hopeful Bachelor, Highlander*, Varzy and Granely; twenty-five to one against *Dalblaney, Black Gown* and Sennora; twenty-eight to one against Bargate; *hundred to three* against Sangot and Roman Ruler; thirty-three to one against Queens Guild; forty to one against Twickenham, Volunteer and Charleville.

A message of March 18th quotes as follows:—

Six to one against Roman Bachelor; 100 to six against Granely, Hopeful Bachelor and Soranus; twenty to one against Dalblaney; twenty-five to one against Roman Ruler and Bargate.

INTERNATIONAL RUGBY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 18.
Recd. 9-30 p.m. March 19.

It was sunny at Twickenham, and the ground was in splendid condition to-day when England met Scotland in Rugby football international. Thirty thousand spectators turned out and the band was supplemented by pipers of the London Scottish. His Majesty received tremendous reception and teams were presented.

The play immediately settled down to the centre of field. There was little in early scrums, both sides getting equal share of the ball. Scottish forwards, however, soon warmed to their work and succeeded in getting ball back with almost mechanical precision while the Scottish salves were ever vigilant and sure, with the result that their three-quarters were able to make a number of well-timed movements, which however, met with detrimental tackling.

After twenty-five minutes, in some loose forward play, Dykes gathered the ball on run and just managed to scramble over the English line. Bertram converted.

On restart, the Scottish pack continued to render yeoman service, and English halves were unable to do much against Bryce and Dykes, so swiftly and cleanly was the ball heeled back to the visiting pair. For quarter of an hour, the English defence knew no relief. During the Scottish onslaught, McPherson missed a drop goal by inches. Half time came with score:—

ENGLAND ..... Nil.
SCOTLAND ..... 5 Points.

On resumption, Scotland immediately invaded the home line, where Smallwood saved by a brilliant overhead kick. Scotland soon returned to attack and for a time continued to have best of matters.

Then England made a sensational rally, some getting over, looking up the corner flag. Conway failed to convert. Three minutes later, from scrum, Myers made a very fast diagonal run and sent the ball to Lowe, who, with clear field, romped over with a try which Conway converted.

Scotland was awarded a free kick later, and Aspinall hit the post. Furious melee ensued ten yards from the home line and Davies relieved with a long punt.

England was now playing brilliant football. At the last minute, Davies broke clean away from scrum and scored the best try of the match. Conway was unable to convert. Result:—

ENGLAND 11 points (one goal, two tries.)
SCOTLAND 5 points. (One goal.)

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 18.
Recd. at 5 p.m., March 19.

THIRD DIVISION.

(Northern.)

Accrington 1, Southport 2.
Ashington 2, Stalybridge 3.
Wrexham 3, Halifax 1.
Hartlepools 0, Darlington 0
Rochdale 1, Durham City 0.
Stockport County 1, Crewe 1.
Tranmere 2, Barrow 2.
Walsall 2, Nelson 0.
Wigan Borough 3, Lincoln City 0.

(Southern.)

Exeter 1, Reading 3.
Gillingham 0, Brentford 0.
Brighton 1, Luton 1.
Merthyr 2, Northampton 1.
Millwall 4, Bristol Rovers 1.
Newport 0, Watford 0.
Plymouth 3, Charlton 0.
Portsmouth 0, Southampton 2.
Southend 1, Queen's Park Rangers 2
Swansea 1, Norwich 1.
Swindon 2, Aberdare 2.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

Albion Rovers 1, Third Lanark 0.
Ayr 2, Saint Mirren 3.
Clydebank 2, Airdrieonians 0.
Dundee 2, Hearts 0.
Falkirk 1, Celtic 1.
Hibernians 1, Hamilton 0.
Kilmarnock 1, Clyde 0.
Morton 1, Dumbarton 0.
Motherwell 5, Queen's Park 1.
Raith Rovers 2, Partook Thistle 0.

INTER-LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 18.
Recd. 9-30 p.m. March 19.

In inter-League Association Football match Scottish lost to English 0—3 at Glasgow.

INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 18.
Recd. 9-30 p.m. March 19.

England beat Wales by eight goals nothing in Hockey international at Cardiff.

WILLINGDON SPORTS CLUB.

ANNUAL HORSE SHOW.

The Executive of the Bombay Horse Show were exceedingly busy on the Willingdon Sports Club grounds at Mahalaxmi on Friday and Saturday. Both afternoons proved anything but cool, and is indeed, surprising how the Judges and the energetic Honorary Secretary managed to survive the heat, seated and sweating about as they did on both occasions. Friday afternoon was registered for preliminaries, and Saturday evening saw the end of an interesting and successful Show. The spectators were many, a very great many, and in addition to enjoying the proceedings, they appeared to enjoy the tea and buns which were provided in abundance.

It is easier for a man to squeeze through the eye of a needle than for a Yahoo at horse-sense to adequately describe the details of Horse Show. For instance, the heroes in evidence had no remarks to vent as event after event proceeded. The competitors themselves were in a haze as to probable prize-winners.

Of course there were natural heart-burnings at the Show but in the end all went joyously. Her Excellency, the Hon. Lady Lloyd came late and left early, and Lady Marshall good-naturedly distributed the prizes.

The following kindly presented the cups for competition:—

H. E. the Governor of Bombay (Hunters, Horses); H E the Governor of Madras (Hunters, Ponies,); The staff, Government House (Jumping, Horses); Captain E. V. Sassoon (Hacks, Horses); The Indian Stables, Ltd. (Jumping Ponies); R G. Kennedy Esq. (Hacks Ponies); Mr. and Mrs. C. N Wadia (Officers' Chargers); Ebrahim Dawood Kazi, Esq, (Open English and Colonial), H. H. the Maharajah of Rajpipla (Ladies' Hacks, Horses); The Indian Stables, Ltd. (Hacks, Single Owners); Western India Turf Club (Likely Polo Ponies); Shantidas Asaman, Esq. (Ladies' Hacks, Ponies); G. E. D. Langley, Esq. (Pony Hunters); Amiruddin S Tyebjee, Esq. (Open Hunters); A Kirke-Smith, Esq. (Polo Ponies);

POLO PONIES.

Class III-IV English and Colonial, heavy and light weights.

Major J. Nethersole's PHYLLIS 1
Mr. V. Rosenthal's NIGHTGUARD 2
Mr. Tulsidas Mathuradas' AZIZ 3
Additional competitors:—Lieut.-General Sir W R Marshall's Amber Cup, Mr N E Hunt's Mary, Mr A. K. Graham's Perndrach; Mr. Tulsidas Mathuradas' Grey Beauty, Major W. B. Whie's Varvus Capt G S Rawstorne's Little Fellah, Mr. N. G Hunt's Fellah, Mr. T Mathuradas' Dods, Major J Nethersole's Ecco

HACKS.

CLASS XVI.—Horses or Ponies. For the purpose of this Class husband and wife were considered as one.

Mr H. G. Sale's BOLSHIE .....
Additional Competitors:—Mrs. T. V. Bailey's Marjorie, Mr. Dara Cowasjee's Moreen Mr. P. T Harrison's Beauty, Mr. W. t. Westmacott's Dorothy, Mr. H V. Karaki's Sweet Marie Mr P W Aspinall's Camary, Mrs B. Parke's Dorothy, Mr. C H. Partridge's Commander, Mr. F. E. Robert's Submarine.

CHARGERS.

CLASS VI.—Troop horses belonging to Indian Cavalry and H. E. the Governers' Bodyguard.

H. E. the Governor's Bodyguard No. 53 ... 1
H. E. the Governor's Bodyguard No. 10 ... 2
H. E the Governor's Bodyguard No. 7 ... 3
CLASS V.—Bombay Light Horse Chargers.
Mr. J W Anderson's BROMBERRY 1
Mr. J J Higgins SAM BROWN 2
Also competed:—Mr. H R Watson's Richmond, Mr E Locke's No. 54, Mr W R Lyster's Cutbert, Mr. H G Sale's Bolshie, Mr. H. Bystop's Peter, Mr. C H Hewlett's Peggy, Mr J A Ker's Lian, Mr. P Bradley's Spot, Lieut. C M Flander's Serbian.

JUMPING COMPETITION.

CLASS XIX.—For Horses only.

Competitors:—Mr. A S Tyebjee's Roxana and Arab, Mr. C H Wale's Omega, Mr Turton's Annapolis, Risaldar Taj Mahomed's No. 39, No 32, Mr C. H. Hewlett's Peggy; Mr. H G Locke's Glen, Mr J R Abercrombie's Marie Louise, Mr M Gouldass' Torpedo, H H the Maharajah of Rajpipla's Flemington, Mr C C Gove's Vanguard, Capt. Byron's Charger,

LADIES HACKS.

CLASS XVII.—HORSES. Horses entered in this class were ridden by ladies

Mrs. A K McEwan's LALAGE 1
Mrs. C. N Wadia's HIGH PLAY 2
Mrs R Lowndes SARCERY 3
Mrs I V Baddeley's MARJORIE H.C.
Also competed:—Mr Dara Cowasjee's Moreen, Mrs Van Meek's Lady Zamire, Capt Rushy's Nigger, Mrs. Locke's Madras, Mr. Sale's Bolshie, Mrs Battersby Parke's Dorothy, Mrs E G Pearson's Lady.

CLASS XVIII.—PONIES.

Mrs. C. N. Wadia's WONDERFUL BEDDY 1
Mr Crawford's BROWN WING 2
Capt. F .Benson's SALOME 3
Mrs C. N. Wadia's VERNEY ..... H.C.
Also competed:—Mr. .Birley's Gipsy, Mrs. Birley's Lady Margaret, Mr R C Lowndes' Miss Mischief, Mr N G Hunt's Mary, Mr P T Harrison's Beauty, Mr F G Kennedy's Kitty, Mr. Kennedy's Charcoal, Major White's Carvus

JUMPING COMPETITION.

CLASS XIX.—For horses only.

Mr. M Gouldass TORPEDO 1
Mr. Amirudin Saebhoy's ROAN 2
Miss. Taj Mahomed's No. 39. 3
Twelve competed.

CLASS XX.—For ponies only.

Mr. C F Birley's GIPSY 1
Mr. R. G. Baldock's PUNTER 2
Mr. J R. Abercrombie's AMBER BEAD 3
Fifteen competed.

CLASS XI.—Open Class. English and Colonial horses over 14.2.

Mr. G E D Langley's GOLDEN TREASURY 1
Mr C N Wadia's CHINESE WHITE ... 2
Mr F G Kennedy's TAGAMOR 3
Twenty-two competed,

CLASS XII.—Open Class.

Mr. Dwarkadas Mathuradas' TRADE MARK 1
Mr. M. Gouldass' FOUR ACES 2
Mr. C N Wadia's VERNEY 3
Mr. Tulsidas Mathuradass, Roman, Mr. R S. Also competed:—Mr. A Shalebhoy Tyebjee's Dowiatt, Mr. Dara Cowasjee's Red Cross, Captain's Fury, Mr. M. Kharbhari's Hamar.

CLASS IVA.—Polo Ponies. Ponies likely to make Polo Ponies.

Mr. Crawford's BRONZE WING 1
Major Nethersole's PERIL 2
Mr. Crawford's MARY 3
A large number competed.

CLASS X. HUNTERS.—Ponies.

Mrs. C. F. Birley's LADY MARGARET 1
Mrs. C. N. Wadia's WONDERFUL LADY 2
Mr. Birley's GIPSY 3
Ten competed.

CLASS VIII. HUNTERS.—Horses, heavy weights.

Mr. A. Kirk Smithe's BASRA 1
Mrs. Humphrey's SOBER SIDES 2
Mr. A. S. Tyebjee's ROAN 3

CLASS IX.—HUNTERS.—Light weights.

Mrs. P. K. McEwan's LALAGE 1
Mr. Malcolm's GENTLEMAN JOE ... 2
Two prizes. Thirteen competed.

HUNTERS.—The Moore Challenge Cup.

Mrs. Berley's LADY MARGARET 1
Only first prize.

CLASS XIV HACKS.—Horses.

Mr. C. C. Gove's YURAJ 1
Mr. A. K. McEwan's FOLLOW DO ... 2
Mr. Lounde's SORCERY 3
Mr. Malcolm's GENTLEMEN JOE H C.
Large number competed.

CLASS XV.—HACKS.—Ponies 14.2 and under.

Major Nethersole's PHYLLIS 1
Mrs. C. N. Wadia's WONDERFUL LADY 2
Mr. Rosenthal's NIGHT GOWN 3
Large number competed.
CHAMPIONSHIP—HUNTERS.
Mrs. Berley's *LADY MARGARET*

ZOROASTRIAN PHYSICAL CULTURE.

The eighth physical culture exhibition of the Zoroastrian Physical Culture and Health League came off on Sunday morning at the Empire Theatre in the presence of a large and cosmopolitan gathering, when the Hon. Sir Norman Macleod, the Chief Justice, presided. Among the distinguished guests present on the occasion were:—*The Hon. Mr. Justice Kanga*, Col. Levy, etc.

The eighth physical culture exhibition of doubtless attractive and a commendable achievement of the League, which has now *been in existence for well-nigh two years.* A long and varied programme of Physical culture was successfully finished in the course of *two hours. The stopping of motor-car* by Mr. K. Mody who also allowed it to pass it over his body evoked great applause from the audience. For this remarkable achievement Mr. Mody was awarded His Excellency Sir *George Lloyd's championship* medal, and a silver cup. As regards weight-lifting, mention should be made of Miss Gulcheher Mehta, the young "Parsi Lady Sandow" who lifted up the weight of 150 lbs. and 70 lbs. respectively. She was awarded a gold medal for her success.

CHIEF JUSTICE'S SPEECH.

After the distribution of different prizes to the successful winners of the League, Sir *Norman MacLeod, the Chief Justice in the* course of his speech said he had great pleasure in witnessing the Exhibition of the Zoroastrian *Physical Culure Society which* was started two years ago, and in seeing the great progress made by the athletes of the League in so short a time. The greatest credit was due to all those who had given their skill and time in order to arrive at such excellent results. He did not know whether the young people now-a-days realised what advantages they had in the physical culture. They had got to learn equality and be not too much upset or too much uplifted. There was one thing he wanted to point out and that was the advantage the young and the old people get in this kind of physical work (Cheers). All the physical culture Associations brought the people of all classes for the common object of common good. They taught the people to understand each other with a view to remove or help to remove all those causes which created unrest, disaffection, jealousy among different communites. (Hear, hear). In his young days the Boys Scouts and Girl Guides were not in existence, but he was glad to see the Parsi community in the forefront in aiding and giving success to both these institutions (cheers). Concluding, he thanked them for their kind reception accorded to him on the occasion, (applause).

Dr. M. E. Pauri in thanking the President said that the presence of Sir Norman MacLeod in their midst was a great encouragement and incentive to the young Parsis in the promotion of physical culture.

After the Chief Justice had been garlanded, the function of the morning came to a successful close.

A Mehsana message of March 19th says, that through communication was restored at 4-45 p. m. yesterday. (A. P.)

Mohomed Sahrab a propagandist was arrested at Larkana on the 16th instant under Section 108. The police behaved very well. People were allowed to see him. He cheerfully accepted the warrant.

CITY POLICE IRREGULARITIES.

GOVT'S ATTITUDE OF WHITE WASHING.

POLICE COURT BAR'S PROTEST.

An urgent meeting of the members of the Police Court Bar was held under the auspices of Police Court Bar Association last Saturday at 2 p.m. in the Esplanade Police Court Bar Library, to consider the attitude of Government in supporting and defending, without making adequate inquiries, the City Police Force, and not taking any definite action in spite of repeated severe strictures by the Magistracy and complaints by the public. The meeting was very largely attended, and Mr. V. F. Vicaji, Bar-at-Law, was voted to the chair.

The Chairman made some introductory remarks after which a discussion on the subject followed, wherein Messrs. B. T. Dhondy and B. T. Desai maintained that the criticisms in the Press based on the strictures made by various Magistrates were perfectly right and justifiable. In most of the cases pleaders had appeared and they could from their present knowledge substantiate the adverse criticism passed on the police. They further made a grievance of the fact that the Government instead of taking adequate action against the Police officers concerned had adopted the attitude of white-washing the police and hushing up the whole affair, and the praise bestowed by H.E. the Governor at the Municipal Banquet, was quite uncalled for.

After some further discussion, several other members gave their experiences, and some gentlemen also complained about the weakness shown by some Magistrates.

The first resolution, moved by Mr. K. F. Nariman and seconded by Mr. C. N. Kanuga, was as follows:—"That this meeting deplores and emphatically protests against the attitude of the Government of Bombay, as disclosed in the speeches of H. E. the Governor at the last Municipal Banquet and of the Home Member in the local Legislative Council, regarding the conduct of the City Police with reference to certain cases criticised by the Press on the basis of the strictures passed thereon by the Presidency Magistrates; this meeting is of opinion that this attitude has created a feeling of grave apprehension in the public mind as to the safety of their person and property." The Resolution was passed unanimously.

Resolution two peoposed by Mr. Mohanlas M. Desai, seconded by Himatlal N. Parikh, was: "That the conduct of the Magistrates *concerned in this respect deserves* commendation for their courageous discharge *of their duties." Before this Resolution* was passed it was stated by some members that some *Magistrates did not show* sufficient strength and courage in maintaining their dignity and position when dealing with the police officers, and after some discussion the resolution was passed unanimously.

Resosution three proposed by Mr. B. T Desai and seconded by Mr. M. N. Chattrapaty, was "that this meeting urges the Government, in deference to the public opinion to take prompt and effective steps against the police officers concerned." The resolution was passed unanimously.

A vote of thanks to the chair terminated the proceedings.

RETRENCHMENT.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Retrenchment, which only used to *be talked about during the preceding years* is now being forced upon Government for *obvious reasons. But the manner how* these retrenchments are made, is very peculiar, and *gives an insight into the* inner working of the bureaucratic mind with its craze for the undue protection of vested interests. There has indeed been sitting a Retrenchment Committee which has made certain recommendations. It is not known if all their recommendations are being given effect to, especially those as regards the curtailment of officers' allowances. *The general impression is based on* the experience of the past and judging from *some of the measures being taken at* present that the number of low paid clerks is being reduced, a certain proportion of the peons' establishment is being abolished, while the higher officers are fortunate enough to remain intact. Their salaries had recently been increased, some of their posts had recently been created, and yet it would appear to Government a heresy that anybody should suggest a retrenchment in that direction. In a well-administered *Government, while the provision and pay of* the clerical staff are adequate, the number of officers is not unnecessarily large nor their salaries inordinately high. Yet in India, the phenomenon exists. I speak of Bombay in particular.

By way of illustrating how retrenchment can be effected by reducing the number of unnecessary officials, I would cite only three instances. I speak first of the Forest Department. Orders are being issued to reduce the number of Forest Rangers' posts all round by way of retrenchment. Nobody however, not even the Minister-in-Charge of the Department, seems to inquire why the Chief Conservator's post and his establishment, of quite recent creation as they are, should not be reduced. The economy effected thereby would be equal to that effected by reducing about forty rangers' establishments. I need not take your space in proving how the Chief Conservator's is an entirely unnecessary post, quite unsuited to our present finances. The Minister himself who was new to his task last year, must have been disillusioned by now as regards the income-producing capacity of the Forests and should be able to see how large a part of the income is being consumed by the sinecure posts of the administrative establishment.

Another instance is that of the Commissionerships of the Divisions. The Divisional Commissioners are mere forwarding authorities between the Secretariat and the District authorities, and as such their services are superfluous. In Madras, no such Commissioners exist, and there is direct communication between the Collectors and the Board of Revenue. There is every reason why the same system should exist in Bombay especially on points of economy. I am not sure however if the Bombay Government can on its own responsibility bring about administrative reform in this direction; but they should show their sincerity by demanding sanction for the reform from the proper quarters.

Thirdly, it is very amusing to find that to do the work that three Executive Councillors used to do in pre-reform days, seven persons in all (four Councillors and three Ministers) are being maintained. On the ground of principle alone, this may appear desirable, but it cannot be warranted by the finances at our command. The fact must be realised that we are essentially a poor people. "The revenue of the State is the State' says Burke. It would sufficiently serve our purpose if we have two Councillors and two Ministers.

You will see that I have cited only three instance, just to suggest the directions in which retrenchment may be made, so that the vast field may be explored.

At the same time, we must guard ourselves against what may be termed 'false economy'. The members of Government must learn the distinction between "economy" and "parsimony" taught and advocated by Burke in his famous Scheme of Economic Reform presented to Parliament during the tax regime of George III. To illustrate by an example, it would be false economy not to give to the primary school teachers the immediate benefit of the new scales of pay or even to refuse to revise and sanction the time so as to give it retrospective effect from the date from which the new scales have been sanctioned. The teachers' demands must have been satisfied long ago. Their satisfaction has been too long deferred. Justice delayed is Justice denied. Teachers are a hard-worked patient class of people, the nature of whose work is such that their worries to make the two ends meet cannot but reflect themselves in their work. In fact, the inclusion in or the exclusion from the present budget estimates, of the necessary amount with a view to give the immediate benefit of a revised time scale, is the crucial test by which Mr. Paranjpye may have to stand or fall. The point is, let there be true economy, but not where it will harm the essential interests of the country.

To incur lavish expenditure to further the country's progress in years of surpluses is easy. To raise more money by increased taxation in years of deficits is still more easy. The art in public finance, especially *in lean years, lies in so adjusting expendi*ture that without further burdens upon the *people, efficiency will not be impaired nor* progress hampered.—Yours, etc.

S. S. W.

KHADDAR UMBRELLAS.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—One of your correspondents has made a very timely suggestion to the merchants *to commence keeping in stock khadi* umbrellas in view of the approaching monsoon.

Some years back, we had Singapori umbrellas of oil cloth with cane rods. They were very cheap and *lasting. Waterproofs* umbrellas drove them out from the Indian markets. I am of opinion if merchants see their way of reviving them they will be better liked by the people than the khadi ones, as they stand any heavy downpour of rain better than the khadi and even the waterproof *umbrellas.*

I do not know where these cane umbrellas were *manufactured before, but with some* inquiries enterprising merchants can succeed *in placing them in the market very early.* Yours, etc.

THE "HINDOO" OF HYDERABAD.

The Secretary of the Sind Provincial Congress Committee writes:—

Maharaj Lokram Sharma started the "Hindoo" in Hyderabad (Sind) as a weekly and its first issue came out on the 27th of November 1916. In August 1918 the Editor, *Maharaj Lokram*, was prosecuted for defamation of a City Magistrate and went *to jail for three months. Further* there came an order from the District Magistrate *demanding Rs. 2000 as Security. This* caused the paper to cease publication. In December 1918, *Dr. Choithram* gave declaration for a new paper but even for that a Security of Rs. 2000 was demanded, which amount was collected from amongst friends and deposited by 23rd June 1919. When under the Editorship of *Maharaj* Vishnoo Sharma the "Hindoo" re-appeared as a weekly for a fortnight, further as a bi-weekly for a short time, and then as a *daily which it continues to be till now.* During his term of office, Maharaj Vishnoo *Sharma was twice sued for defamation* but both times the complainants withdrew their cases. Maharaj Vishnoo was arrested on 1st September 1921, and tried on the 2nd under Sections 124—A and 153—A and, on the 3rd September, he was sentenced to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment.

On the 3rd September, Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram resumed the editorship of the "Hindoo" but he was not to be spared long, and he too was arrested on 20th December 1921, tried and convicted (within 45 munites) under Section 124—A and sent to jail for 2 years' Rigorous Imprisonment. Professor Ghanshyam took up the charge next, on 20th December 1921 and was arrested on 2nd March 1922 and convicted under Section 124—A and sentenced to 2 years Rigorous.

Dr. Choithram Partabrai Gidwani, President of the Sind Provincial Congress Committee and a member of the Working Committee of the *All India Congress Committee* has now filed the Declaration.

A correspondent writes:—

Messrs. Prabhakar B. Vaidya, Rameswar Shukla and Shankarlal Parekh have been arrested without warrants at Nandod for distributing pamphlets issued by the Gujerat Provincial Congress Committee and containing Mahatma's message.

O. S. K. steamer Saigon Maru sailed from Singapore for Bombay via Colombo on the 19th instant.

The N. Y. K. steamer Morioka Maru left Singapore for Colombo via Penang on the 17th March.

LORD SINHA'S SUCCESSOR.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Even before and after the resignation of Lord Sinha, speculation went on for some time as to who his successor will likely be. Several names, Indian and European, were mentioned in connection so as to facilitate selection by His Majesty's Government. But from a reply to the question of Sir J. D. Rees, it appears that no final selection has yet been made and that an announcement to that effect will be made very shortly. In view of this coming announcement it will not be out of place to offer some suggestions regarding the appointment.

Perhaps, the Government do not stand in need of being told about the principle—I mean the cardinal principle—underlying the appointment viz., that the appointment, must go to an Indian. But, they will welcome any suggestion as to who among Indians ought to be placed in the position. To select an Indian is a very difficult task indeed, because there are not a few who are quite capable of worthily holding the position. Besides, provincial and communal jealousies have to be reckoned with. Above all comes the political temperament. Taking all these into consideration, I venture to suggest the name of Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah as the most proper successor to Lord Sinha. I shall presently say why he appears to me to be the proper successor.

Sir Ibrahim does not require to be introduced to the Indian public. His qualifications and achievements are too many to be mentioned and, therefore, I shall confine myself to such of those which entitle him to the appointment under reference. The first essential for the head of a Province is that he must possess a strong will and a determination of action. The second is that he must have tact and practical common sense. The third is that he must have administrative experience and the fourth is that he must have a sympathetic and liberal heart. That all these essentials Sir Ibrahim possesses nobody will question. Every member of the Bombay Legislative Council will bear witness to the tact and skill and grasp of the subject with which he not only met successfully the opposition but won the opposition to his side by his persuasive eloquence and convincing arguments. Occasions were not rare when *he used to impress his personality on the* council. Now as Chairman of the Fiscal *Commission the whole of India knows* what stuff he is made of. The faith in which he *is born though not by itself but by reason* of expediency and fairness is another of *the reasons which I consider him to be the* proper successor. Very properly a Hindu was given the first chance of becoming the head of a province, and equally properly the second chance must be given to a Mahommadan.

The third reason is that Bombay must be honoured next to Bengal. The critics might say that these considerations are only mere sentimental. True. But, unfortunately sentiments play a great part in *the affairs of men and nations.*

I am sure all will agree that the successor to Lord Sinha should be an Indian, but not necessarily a Hindu and preferably a Mohammadan, and outside Bengal, Behar and Orissa and that he must belong to either Madras or Bombay. A Mahomedan gentleman of the qualifications and achievements of Sir Ibrahim is a rare mix in Madras. Hence Madras is eliminated. Therefore, it follows that Government should turn to Bombay to find out a successor to Lord Sinha and they cannot pitch upon a person more deserving than Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolla.—Yours, etc.,

March 16, 1922. N. V. S.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS AND ESPERANTO

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The League of Nations having seen *the great use and practicality of the* international language Esperanto for over a quarter of a century has decided to make investigations all over the world and has appointed Dr. Pesholoz S G. Dubash of Karachi, who has been the only Esperanto delegate in India of the Universala Esperanto Asocio, Geneve, for a few years, to report upon the Esperanto movement in *India.*

All our readers who know anything on this matter are requested to write to Dr. Dubash, c/o Messrs. Unwalla, Peeromsha and Papa, *Solicitors, Medows Street, Fort,* Bombay, every piece of information; even *if it be the name of some one in India* or Burma who studied or studies Esperanto.

Esperanto is an easy international language and can be learnt well in six months' time by a person of ordinary intellect giving one hour every day. With this language one can correspond all over the world about business, politics or exchange of curiosities as all important towns in Europe and some towns in other parts of the world, have Esperanto delegates and societies. Even such countries as Persia, China and Turkey have Esperanto delegates, etc. Those of our readers who think that such a language should be taught in India are requested to write so to Dr. P. S. G. Dubash. Let us not be left behind even by China which is supposed to be the slowest in making progress. Tagore's Academy, Benares University and Karve's University (Poona) should include Esperanto in their curricula.—Yours, etc.,

"X."

The twelfth meeting of the Advisory Board of the School of Chemical Technology, Calcutta, was held on the 9th instant. The progress report of the School for the month of February having been placed, it was noted with gratification that the privilege recently granted to the School by the Excise Department, Bengal, for obtaining supplies of excisable articles at a concession rate of duty for educational and experimental purposes, marked a new stage in developement. The continued progress in manufacturing work, which included preparations from several indigenous Indian, He cheerfully accepted the warrant.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Pt. Malaviya's lecture on "Demands of the Present Situation" at the Marwari Vidyalaya at 6 p.m.

Jamshedji Navroz: Bank Holiday.

WEDNESDAY, March 22.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, Annual Genl. Meeting, Graham's Bldgs. Fort, 3 p.m.

D. Cowasji and Co., Ord. Genl. Meeting, 20, Fort Street, 4 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre at 9-30; Wolseley Charles Co., "The Scamps."

A public lecture by Lady Emily Lutyens in English on Theosophy and the Theosophical Society, at the Theosophical Society 72, Apollo Street, Fort at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

THURSDAY, March 23.

The Nasik Tramway Co., Ltd., Annual Ord. Genl Meeting, Churchgate Street, 12 noon.

G. Claridge and Co., Annual Ord. Genl. Meeting, Churchgate Street, 12-30 pm.

Ord. Genl. Meetings of the Colaba Land and Mill Co., the New City of Bombay Mfg. Co., the Empire Dyeing Spg.. and g Co..W the Empire Dyeing and Mfg. Co. and the New Great Eastern Spg. and Wg. Co 3 p.m. 3-30 p.m., 4-15 p.m. and 4.45 p.m, respectively.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Unveiling of Gokhale Statue, Marine Lines Maidan, by His Excellency the Governor, 5 p.m.

Empire Theatre, Fleming 14th Boxing Tournament.

FRIDAY, March 24.

Ord. Genl. Meetings of the Maneckji Petit Mfg. Co. and the Framji Petit Spg. Co., 259, Hornby Road, 3 p.m. and 3-30 p.m., respectively.

Ord. Genl. Meeting of the Birla Mills, Ltd., Churchgate Street, 3 p.m.

SATURDAY, March 25.

Meeting to protest against the Hornby Road, Ballard Pier Scheme, Excelsior Theatre, 5 p.m., Sir H. A. Wadya to preside

The S.S. "China" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

THE ARCADIAN BAND.

The Arcadian Band will play to-day (Tuesday) at Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhana under the direction of Mr. Vincent Nunes at 5 p.m.

ENGLISH MAILS

The Mail steamer 'Naldera' with the outward Mails of the 9th instant is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday next.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per s.s. "Malay Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m. to-day (Tuesday)

DEAN OF THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

Dr. Bhicaji Eduljl Ghaswala has been elected Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, vice Surgeon-General Jennings, proceeded on leave.

SHRI TILAK SWARAJYA FUND.

The Office of the Trustees of Shri Tilak Swarajya Fund, Bombay, has been removed to No. 2, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.

D. T. MOOLJI DISPENSARY.

In the Damodar Thackersey Moolji Charitable Dispensary, during the month of February 1922, 562 patients were treated in this dispensary, of which 480 were males and 82 were females including children and their daily average was 60 to 70.

CONCERT IN AID OF STRICKEN MALABAR.

A Charity Concert organised by Mrs. Bapsy Sabawalla in aid of women and children of Malabar comes off at the Excelsior Theatre on Thureday, the 30th instant, at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when the well-known Indian artists, Gohurjan and Master Manhar Burve, will present a programme of Indian music—vocal and instrumental. Tickets can be had at the Excelsior Theatre, between 1 and 6 p.m. (S.T.) daily and those for sofas and boxes from Mrs. Sabavalla. (Telephone No. 4407).

BUDHWARIAS' PLEDGE.

In honour of Mahatmaji having been sentenced the Budhwaries of the P. J. Hindoo Gymkhana have subscribed Rs. 676 to be utilized for giving free charkhas to the needy and deserving persons. The Budhwarias have also individually given up chewing pan-supari, tobacco, cigarettes, tea coffee, etc. and expect that they countrymen will follow their example.

PAREL HIGH SCHOOL SPORTS.

The annual Shimga sports of the Parel High School and the Night High School of the Gokhale Education Society, were celebrated on the 15th and 16th. There were 16 items of competition and more than 100 students jjoined the competition. Dr. Desai distributed the prizes. He advised students to love their teachers and the school.

PROFESSOR KANTILAL J. PANDYA.

Prof. Kantilal J. Pandya ,of Agra, St. John's College) who was a Professor of Chemistry in that College for about 7 years, and had studied at Bangalore, in the Tata's Research Institute, for about 1½ years, has passed the examination of D. I. C. at the Imperial College of Science and Techochology, London. He had been to America to attend several conferences of American and British Chemists. He stays in London to further his studies and researches in higher Chemistry.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

There will be a by-election to fill in the vacancy on the All-India Congress Committee created by the imprisonment of Mr. S. . G. Banker. Those desirous to stand as candidates should send in their nomination papers to the Congress Office, 2 Dean Lane, Fort, on or before Saturday, the 25th instant, 4 p.m. Nomination papers will be available at the Congress Office during office hours.

KEROSENE PRICES AND THE BUDGET.

The Bomay Manager of the Messrs. Asiatic Petroleum Co. (India) Ltd., writes:—

"Contrary to expectations the prices of Kerosene have been reduced recently in spite of the fact that the Government have imposed an additional anna per gallon (making 2½ annas in all) on imported Kerosene and have introduced a new Excise duty of one anna per gallon on indigenous Kerosene.

"Before the Budget proposals were announced we had decided to reduce prices by Re. 1-1.0 per pair of four gallon tins and 13 annas per unit of 8 gallons bulk, but before this was effected, the Budget proposals were disclosed, in consequence of which it was necessary to allow for this additional charge, thus making the reduction 9 annas and 5 annas respectively. The greater reduction in prices of oils packed in tins was made possible by the fall in prices of tin plates and the working off of stocks bought at the high prices ruling after the war."

PANDIT MALAVIYA'S LECTURE.

PRESENT SITUATION

A public meeting will be held under the auspices of the Girgaun District Congress Committee to-day at 6 p.m. (S.-T.) at the Marwadi Vidyalaya, when Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya will deliver an address on the "demands of the present situation." All are cordially invited.

THEOSOPHY AND THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Lady Emily Lutyens, the well-known Theosophist and a social worker (who is coming over to Bombay on her way to England) will lecture in English at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (72, Apollo Street, Fort) to-morrow (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) on "Theosophy and the Theosophical Society." The lecture is open to the public, and seats will be reserved for ladies.

SARASWAT VIDYARTHI SAHAYAK MANDALI.

The annual general meeting of the Saraswat Vidyarthi Sahayak Mandali will be held Sunday, the 2nd proximo at 3 p.m. (S.T.) the Hirabag Hall to adopt the annual report of the Mandali. An extraordinary meeting will be held at the same place on Sunday, th 9th prox. at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) to consider th rules drafted by the Rules Committee All members are requested to attend.

TODAY'S MEETINGS.

KERALA RESIDENTS' MEETING.

Under the joint auspices of the Kerala Relief Fund and the Madras Association, an informal meeting of the Kerala residents of Bombay will be held at Vaidya Building, Lady Jamestjee Road, Dadar to-day (Tuesday) at 8.30 a.m. (S.T.) when Sjt. K. P Kesava Menon, Secretary, Kerala Provincial Congress Committee, will speak in Malaylam on "Our Duty to Kerala." The meeting is open to the public.

"LECTURE ON VENEREAL DISEASES."

The second public lecture on "Venereal Diseases—their prevention and cure," will be delivered under the auspices of the Bombay Central Labour Federation at the Marwari Vidyalaya to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) by Dr M. Atal, late Resident Medical Officer, Lock Hospital, London, Dr.. G. V. Deshmukh, will preside All adults can attend the meeting

"MR. BAPTISTA'S CANDIDATURE"

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—My attention is drawn to a letter from Mr. Baptista, appearing in to-day's issue of "The Chronicle." The last lines of that letter make it incumbent upon me to make my position clear.

During the General Election my friends desired that I should contest the election from the Byculla Ward. At that time out of respect for Messrs Baptista, Slim and Khatri, I did not stand although much of the electioneering was done. This time again I assumed, that as Mr. Gangla had written to the Press that his reason for non-acceptance of office was making room for Mr. Baptista, that Mr. Baptista would stand. However on the death of Mr. Dhondy, when a second vacancy occured my friends again pressed me. I, therefore, made enquiries through mutual friends, who sounded Mr. Baptista in the matter and was informed that he did not desire to seek election and this Mr. Baptista reiterates in this letter to you. It was then that I announced my candidature; and after having worked so far I do not think I shall be justified in disappointing my friends and workers and, therefore, cannot withdraw at this stage. If Mr. Baptista insists on his personal sentiments towards the son of his late esteemed friends, I regret I cannot show him any way out of his difficulty, since such sentiments to my mind, ought not to be brought in, where public duty is concerned.—Yours, etc.

V. A. DESAI.

Bombay, March 20.

CANTONMENT MOSQUE DISPUTE.

DIST. MAGISTRATE'S ORDER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, March 20.

Pending the final decision by a competent judicial authority on the right of possession and management in the Cantonment Mosque Dispute, the District Magistrate, with a view to prevent a breach of the peace, passed orders, under Section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, against the late Kazi's minor son, widow, and their party not to interfere in the Juma Musjid Idgah or Cemetery affairs, the possession and management whereof, His Worship held, was now in the hands of Peer Hydar Shah and other Khilafatists. A previous order prohibiting congregation by either party has been cancelled.

POONA MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

NATIONALISTS PREDOMINATING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Mar. 20.

The results of the Poona Municipal elections were declared late yesterday evening. Messrs. Kelkar, Bhopatkat, Lavate and Gokhale are among the successful Nationalist condidates. Principal Kanitkar of the Liberal Party and Mr. Jagtap of the non-brahmin party are also returned to the Municipality. A special feature of the elections is the soid majority of he Nationalists, in spite of the fact that only one-third of the elected members are Brahmins. Vastad Gulam Dastagir and five other Mahomedans are also returned.

The Mail Steamer "Malwa" which left Bombay on the 4th instant arrived Marseilles on Saturday the 18th instant.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

INTERPELLATIONS.

The following questions and answers there to were placed on the Council table last week:—

ARREST OF MESSRS. KOTHARI AND MEHTA.

Mr. G. B. Trivedi asked: (a) Has the attention of Government been drawn to a leter of Mr. Pranlal Vishwanath Shukla of Rajkot Civil Station published in the issue of the 1st February, 1922 of *Hindustan* about the arrest of Messrs. Kothari and Mehta in Rajkot on the 29th January, 1922 by the Kathiawar Agency Police? (b) Is it true that they were arrested without warrants? (c) For what specific actions were these persons arrested? (d) Is it true that the Rajkot *Hartal* on that day was observed as a protest on religious grounds against the duck-shooting arranged at Sardhar for His Excellency the Governor? (e) Do Government consider the action of the Agency officials justified? (f) If not, have they issued any instructions to reletse the arrested persons?

The Honourable Mr. M. H. W. Hayward replied: (a) Yes. (b) Messrs. Kothari and Mehta were arrested under an order issued by the Governor in Council in virtue of the powers conferred on him by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf. (c) They were interned because on the previous day they had proposed at a public meeting to force on His Excellency the Governor a deputation "even at the risk of being bayonetted by the police." In view of the necessity of preventing the bloodshed and disorder which would have been the probable result of such action on their part, Government considered it necessary to restrain their liberty temporarily. (d) Government have no information regarding the observance of any general *hartal*. (e) The Agency Officials acted under the direct orders of Government. (f) Messrs. Kothari and Mehta were released on the 1st February.

PROSECUTIONS OF ALI BROTHERS.

Sardar V. N. Mutalik (Deccan Sardars and Inamdars) asked: Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) The special grounds that led Government to engage the services of Mr. Ross Alston from Allahabad for taking charge of the prosecutions of Ali Brothers and other leaders for the "Karachi Resolution" and what services did he render in the prosecution—whether he conducted the prosecution only or "helped"?

(b) The rate and amount of fees given to Mr. Ross Alston, to Mr. Elphinstone and other pleaders engaged for the prosecution?

(c) The total expenditure incurred on this case?

The Honourable Mr. M. H. W. Hayward replied: (a) The Public Prosecutor for Sind conducted the prosecution. Mr. Ross Alston was engaged to help him with the prosecution in the Sessions Court, Karachi.

(b) A fee of Rs. 10,200 has been sanctioned to the Public Prosecutor for Sind. The Assistant Public Prosecutor has not asked for any enhanced fee. Mr. Ross Alston was engaged on a fee of Rs. 1,000 a day and travelling expenses. The bill presented by him came to Rs. 14,320.

(c) The ordinary expenses, of copies, translations, witnesses etc., in addition to fees of Counsel.

Mr. Ibrahim Haji (Bombay City) asked: Will Government be pleased to state whether the prosecution against the Ali Brothers was launched.

(a) by the Governor in Council;

(b) by consulting the Advocate-General of Bombay.

The Honourable Mr. M. H. W. Hayward replied: (a) Yes. (b) Yes.

Mr. Ghulam Husein Kassim (Karachi City) asked: Will Government be pleased to state—

What it cost Government for making (1) special police arrangements, (2) military patrol arrangements throughout the trial?

The Honourable Mr. M. H. W. Hayward replied: (1) About Rs. 7,000. (2) No expenditure from Provincial revenues.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF CHAIRMAN OF B. P. T.

Mr. G. B. Trivedi (Thana District) asked: What is the pay of the Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust?

(b) Is he supplied with a bungalow? If so, what is its cost or yearly rent?

(c) Is he supplied with a motor car? If so, what is its cost and what is its monthly upkeep if paid by the Port Trust?

The Honourable Sir Chimanlal Setalvad replied: (a) Rs. 3,000—100—3,500.

(b) Yes. The bungalow costs Rs. 2,96,000 and is held rent free.

(c) In December, 1920 the Port Trustees sanctioned the purchase of a motor car for the free use of the Chairman at a cost of Rs. 15,000, the Port Trust to bear the entire cost of upkeep inclusive of the wages of the Chauffeur. The Trustees purported to act under section 56 of the Bombay Port Trust Act and expended the sum treating it as a case of pressing emergency and reported the circumstances to Government by the Chairman's letter of the 1st of February, 1921. Government after making certain enquiries informed the Port Trustees by their letter of the 11th of June, 1921 that in the opinion of Government the purchase of a car for the Chairman was not a pressing emergency within the meaning of section 56 of the Bombay Port Trust Act and that the proper procedure was to have submitted to Government for approval a supplementary estimate for the amount before the expenditure was incurred. Government further said that if the Chairman's letter of the 1st of February, 1921 was desired to be treated as a submission of a supplementary estimate under section 55, Government were unable to sanction the estimate either for the purchase of the car or for the payment of the full running and maintenance charges by the Trustees because they were of opinion that the expenditure of Rs. 15,000 on the purchase of a car for the Chairman was unnecessarily extravagant and that the proposal of the Trustees to bear the whole running and maintenance charges of a car intended party for the private use of the Chairman was altogether unjustificable. Government, however, said that they would be prepared to approve either the expenditure of a reasonable amount for a serviceable car to be used for the business of the Port Trust only, in which case the Trustees might bear the whole cost of maintenance, or to agree to the unrestricted use of such a car by the Chairman provided he paid a reasonable proportion of its up-keep. The Chairman by his letter of the 6th of July, 1921, requested Government to reconsider the matter and to withdraw their objection to the expenditure. In a further communication dated 15th July, 1921, the Trustees intimated that they had resolved to restrict the use of the car by the Chairman to official purposes only. Government on the 9th of August informed the Chairman that after careful consideration they were unable to alter the decision conveyed in their letter of the 11th of June, 1921.

PRISONERS IN SABARMATI JAIL.

Rao Saheb D. P. DESAI (Kaira District) asked: (a) Will Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that prisoners in the Sabarmati Jail have to adopt different postures and salams before different officers of the Jail?

(b) If so, will Government be pleased to state the reasons for not adopting an ordinary mode of paying respects to officers?

The Honourable Mr. M. H. W. Hayward replied: Government are not aware of any such distinction.

RELEASE OF POLITICAL PRISONERS.

MR. SCHAMNAD'S SPEECH IN ASSEMBLY.

The following is a summary of Mr. Schamnad's speech on his resolution for the release of Ali Brothers and other political prisoners, in the Legislative Assembly:—

I will request the Hon. Members to kindly consider whether the great masses of the people do not consider the Ali Brothers, Pandit Nehru, C. R. Das, C. Rajagopalachari and others as their trusted leaders and love and respect them as such, and what a relief it will be for them to know that their Government is after all a humane Government and it is not their Government's intention to suppress the lawful aspirations of the people by incarcerating their leaders.

A calmer atmosphere has been created by the recent Delhi decision of the All-India Congress Committee to suspend Civil Disobedience and all other activities which may tend to violence or may even result in hardship or inconvenience to the public. I beg to submit, therefore, that the conditions foreshadowed by His Excellency the Viceroy in his Calcutta speech, have been fulfilled. It is, therefore, only meet and in the fitness of things that the Government should appreciate their action and meet them half way. Is it statesmanlike to expect such an august body as the great Indian National Congress to come down on their knees and proclaim to the world that they are humiliated and have abandoned their programme. As practical politicians, we are to take things as they are. I think, it will be quite impolitic on the part of the Government to wait further, in the hope, perhaps, of seeing the Congress abandoning its principles altogether. Now is the time for the Government to show its large-heartedness. I appeal to the Government not to miss this golden opportunity of pacifying the people and thereby restoring permanent peace. I say golden opportunity, because, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has not yet left the Indian shores. Nearly twenty thousand of the best sons of Mother India are now suffering in jail—for what?—only for a technical offence. Can our Shah Zada confer a greater boon on India? Is there another greater, more magnanimous and more statesmanlike act to be done than the setting at liberty of all the political prisoners of India and making His Royal Highness's visit always remembered and blessed by all the Indians.

ALI BROTHERS' CASE.

Now, I shall go into details of the case in which the Ali Brothers. Dr. Kitchlew and others were convicted. I shall state at the outset that they were acquitted on the main charges and were convicted only on the minor charges of a technical nature (under Sections 505 and 117, I. P. C.). Mr. Mohamed Ali's contention was that no Law could compel him to do a thing against his conscience or the injunction of his religion. His religion teaches him to hold the life of a fellow Muslim as sacred and he cannot be compelled by any Law to kill him without reasonable grounds that satisfy his conscience, just as a Hindu can under no circumstance be compelled by any Law to kill a cow whose life he holds as sacred.

I think, however, the Government did not act wisely in imprisoning the Ali Brothers. Even some of the Moderate papers criticised at the time the action of the Government as impolitic and unjustifiable.

Even leaving out of consideration the legal aspect of the question, does not statesmanship require the releasing of our political prisoners now? I earnestly appeal to the Honourable Members of this Assembly to fully consider the necessity of creating a more peaceful atmosphere and thereby preparing the way for the Government and the leaders of the different political parties to meet together and devise means of redressing the grievances of the country and also of assuring the future progress and peace of the Motherland. As there are other Honourable Members better acquainted with the details of the specific cases of the other patriots that are in jail and as some of the Members have also given notice of amendments, I leave them in the hands of more qualified members.

SITUATION IN DIFFFRENT STATIONS.

A PRAYER TO VICEROY.

THREAT OF SYMPATHETIC STRIKE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 19.

A communique states:—The situation of the E. I. Railway strike is now that above Jhajha and Gya, with the exception of Moghalsarai, at all stations the staff are resuming duty in satisfactory numbers. At Cawnpore practically all the staff of the Traffic and Carriage and Waggon Departments are at work, but the Loco. staff are still standing out. At Allahabad the majority of the staff of all departments have resumed. At Gya only the Loco. staff are remaining on strike. At Dinapore the same is the case, except that sixty per cent. of the Loco. staff had resumed up till this morning. At Mokamen staff are also returning to work freely. At Tundla, comparatively a small portion of the Loco. staff have again struck work, as a result of the visit from an outside agitator. Below Dinapore and Gya, no change is reported. At Asansol the intimidation of workers still continues, a senior clerk of the Traffic Department having been assaulted yesterday and trollymen of a European inspector having been taken away this morning. At Ondal a mob of strikers rushed the rest room and assaulted the European staff.

The following telegram has been sent to the Viceroy by Mr. K. C. Roy Chowdhury, Labour Member, Bengal Legislative Council:—The East Indian Railway strike is assuming a serious development. Sympathetic action by the Bengal-Nagupr Railwaymen and coal-miners threatened. Conferred with Labour leaders to-day. Possible, can settle if all strikers taken back pending modification of gratuity rules. Intend paying you respects, with Swami Viswanand, on receipt of your reply.

The only demonstration made to-day in consequence of Mr. Gandhi's conviction was a bonfire of several pieces of foreign cloth at the end of a public meeting held under the auspices of the Burra Bazar Congress Committee.

E. I. R. STRIKE SITUATION.

The Secretary, E. I. R. Indian Labour Association, writes from Asansol:—

The strike situation at all the principal centres is quite unchanged. Baseless rumours, regarding resumption of work are spread only to mislead the strikers, who are bent upon getting justice and help from the authorities. At a mass meeting of about 5000 men it was unanimously resolved and declared that the strikers should not accept any terms or suggestions made by any others than Swamis Darshananand and Vishwanand, as they are the only representatives of the E. I. R. Indian Labour Association having its head office at Asansol and Branches from Howrah to Kalka. They further declared that unless and until they are finally settled and paid up to date, they should not vacate Company's quarters. Relief funds are being collected in the locality. Babu Anukul Chandra Das of Calcutta has kindly sent Rs. 10.

FRONTIER SITUATION.

RESTLESS TRANSBORDER TRIBES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PESHAWAR, March 20.

That peaceful relations with the transborder tribes means peace to the settled districts is a truism in frontier administration, but its truth is illustrated as much to-day as ever in a comparison between the northern portion of the frontier and the south. The independent territory bordering on Peshawar and Hazara is profoundly peaceful except for inter tribal fighting in Swat and there is nothing to disturb the people or to prevent them from taking full advantage of the bumper crops that are now maturing. The recent completion of the settlment with the Zakka Khel Afridis has removed the last storm on this part of the border and has given a fresh spirit to work on the Khyber Railway and to recruitment for the Khassadars. Further south the peace of Kohat is only partially disturbed by more or less petty raiding from Waziristan and Khost. The perpetrators of these offences are Wazir and Khattak outlaws for the most part whose activities are fully balanced by the energy with which the stalwart Khattak and Bangash inhabitants of the district resist them. In Bannu, raising and similar offences are less frequent and on a much dangerous scale than was the case a year ago. But still cause much hardship to the villager of the district. The border villagers of Dera Ismail Khan are still being harrassed frequently by the cattle lifting depredations of Mahsuds and Wazirs and the tale of offences is swelled by the various sections of Khilzai Powindah settled in the plains as usual for the winter months.

On March 2nd the Frontier Constabulary near Bannu had a successful encounter with two outlaws both of whom they killed. The Civil Police were less fortunate next day in an attempt to capture other members of the same gang as Head Constable Mohd. Azim shot dead from inside a house which he was approaching in the course of the search for the outlaws.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Mar. 20.

The western disturbance has given local rain and snow in Hills from North-west Frontier Province to Almorah and is moving eastwards. Srinagar reports half an inch. Temperature is high from east of the Punjab and of Rajputana to Assam.

Forecast:—Decrease in the Western Himalayas and extension into Bengal.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT.

CUSTOMS (1) BEAT B. E. S. (LD BOYS "A" (0)

Play in connection with the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament was resumed yesterday on the Gymkhana ground at 5-30 p.m.. Quite a large crowd had gathered together to witness the day's play—for one of the competing teams was the Customs Athletic Association—a team which had earned for itself a name by its sound knowledge of Hockey and for the equally sound exposition of the theory of Hockey in actual practice by individual units composing the team. Not that the opposing team the B. E. S. Old Boys' "A" were lacking in supporters. In fact one of the distinguishing features of yesterday's game was the intense interest excited by the—it must be said, at times exciting play—the feminine portion of the supporters of the rival teams vying with each other in a shrill crescendo.

The play was exciting enough but much of the interest was spoiled by the extremely faulty umpiring which was a marked feature of the game. It is in no spirit of captious criticism that those comments are made but when an umpire forgets such a basic and rudimentary principle of umpiring with impunity and perhaps with the elation of conscious rectitude as to penalise the attacking side by pulling them up at an extremely inopportune juncture for some trivial infringement committed by the defending team it is high-time to raise a voice of protest. Yet this is what Mr. Reporter was guilty of yesterday when he pulled the Byculla men up when they had a glorious opportunity to score The authorities it is to be hoped would take cognisance of these every day occurrences and discharge their duty to the public and dispense justice to competing teams by insisting on having a better standard of umpiring.

DETAILS OF THE GAME.

Play began punctually at 5-30 p.m. for a long time in fact during the whole of the first half neither side secured any advantage. The balance of exchange was absolutely even—that is as far as it is humanly possible to be so. Both ends were visited with impartial alternation—but when it came to scoring a goal the backs on both sides were too wide awake to allow of such a contingency and on the few occasions the vigilant watch of the defence lines were evaded the opposing custodians successfully steeped into the breach and warded off all danger by nonchalantly despatching the ball far away from the danger zone—sometimes by a smart piece of footwork and sometimes by lustily hitting out the ball. For the most part in the first half play was confined to mid-field.

During the second moiety affairs began to assume a different complexion. The Customs forwards who were hitherto lying low began to bestir themselves and a bustling set of hustlers they proved themselves to be. At any rate they were just a handful too much for the, by this time jaded Byculla defence to tackle successfully and after nearly eight minutes of play off a series of excellent passes Carlin the left-winger of the Customs managed to lodge the ball securely in the net in convincing style as the result of a shot at close quarters. More desultory play followed with the Byculla boys, ever on the qui-vi-vive to retrieve the day's fortunes and the Customs equally on the alert not to allow their opponents to reduce the lead which they had so fortunately obtained. The closing stages of the game were very exciting and full pressure was kept up by the B. E. S. Old Boys, they were so near the realisation of their fervent anticipations as to once almost succeed in bagging a goal—but the ball unfortunately for them struck the cross bar and bounded back, when the Customs defence cleared the ball from the circle. As the losing whistle went off almost immediately the Byculla team had no opportunity to equalise and they had to retire a defeated team—but after giving an extremely creditable account of themselves.

There seems to have been some discussion over the correctness of the Umpire's decision re the shot which struck the top bar. The Byculla skipper raising the contention that the ball hit the lower inside portion of the bar and as such the ball has crossed the goal line which is vertically below the top bar. It is difficult to dogmatise on so doubtful an issue and without the aid of an automatic instantaneous camera it is impossible to prove or disprove the opposing theories that are sure to be raised. The Gymkhana Committee's decision on this contentious point had not been made known till 7-15 p.m. yesterday The score at the end was:—

CUSTOMS ..... 1 Goal.
B. E. S. OLD BOYS "A" ..... Nil..

The teams were:—

Customs:—Goal: Cowton; Backs.—H. Lynn and Potts; Halves: Giles, Godfrey, and Gordon; Forward—Burke, Hassett, D. Lynn, Davis and Carlin.

B. E. S. Old Boys "A":—Goal.—P. O'Hallaran; Backs: E. Jackson and C. Poole; Halves: H. Branch, J. Bearcroft and J. Ellis; Forwards: R. Cowton, E. Major, C. Hartley, P. Brandish, and H. Downes.

The umpires were Messrs. Reporter and Kapadia.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

Bhusalval vs. Y. M. C. A. (Central) 5-30 p.m..

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, March 21, 1922.

EVENTS.

The remark of the Paris "Journal des Debats"—which remark Reuter has cabled out to us in India opens up a train of thought. There was a time, we remember, when British statesmen assured India's Muslims that only the enmity towards the Turk of certain of Britain's Allies stood in the way of sympathetic Britain in her efforts to secure a Turkish settlement, satisfactory to Muslims the world over. The services and loyalty of Indian Muslims during the War were then recalled and British spokesmen professed themselves as duly grateful for these. But Britain could not settle with the Turks without considering the wishes of her Allies. The inference sought to be established was, of course, that France and Italy were violently anti-Turk and Britain—sympathetic Britain—could not single-handed combat the "diplomacy" of grasping Frenchmen and fanatic Italians. That was the fiction a few short months ago and it was advanced with considerable unction when the Turks were in process of being coerced to sign the treaty of Sevres. But to-day the specious pretence is not persisted in—even with relation to the past.

Mr. Montagu has definitely charged Mr. Lloyd George with blindly cherishing a policy which is pro-Greek. Mr. Lloyd George has not refuted the charge for he cannot refute it. And now we have the Paris "Journal des Debats" hoping that events in Egypt and India "have brought the British Government to less uncompromising ideas." The reference is clearly to past conversations between representatives of the British Government and the Allies,—conversations the anti-Turk result of which was laid at the door of the Allies by British statesmen. But the Paris journal now suggests that it was the British statesmen who have been uncompromising. It is a pity the statement was not made earlier, for then some Indian Muslims who with a pathetic confidence in British statements believed in the good faith of British statesmen would not have suffered so demoralizing a surprise—would not have been deceived. But we fear the Paris paper's hopes are empty ones. The Coalition Cabinet has not been influenced by events in India and Egypt. Events do not concern it. Unless they threaten its existence as a misgoverning body. When events in India or Egypt assume such proportions as will cause a demand for the resignation of the British Cabinet—then, and only then will these events be considered by the Coalition Ministry.

Fortunately, signs are not wanting to show that the Coalition has not many days to live. Alluding to the refusal by two Conservative statesmen of the office which he had vacated and the failure of the Conservative Party at the meeting in the House of Commons to give an enthusiastic vote of confidence in the Prime Minister, Mr. Montagu said the other day that the latter was bound to recognise that all the expedients which he was using to help him in maintaining his indispensable Government were leading to a dangerous degree of humiliation. Such a dangerous degree of humiliation even Mr. Lloyd George, who has pocketted many insults in order to remain in power, will not outlive. And with his resignation, the Coalition will break up. This may lead to the Conservatives coming to power. But their tenure of power will be short-lived and a general election must immediately take place—giving the British elector one more chance to put himself in the right with India and Islam.

A DISCOVERY!

The disallowance by the President of the Council of State of a motion for adjournment regarding the situation created by the conviction of Mahatma Gandhi will not cause surprise. The action of the President is quite in keeping with the atmosphere of unreality which surrounds our toy babbleshops. In what other country in the world would the "representatives" of the people be prevented from expressing their view on an action of the Executive calculated to change the course of history of that country? We shall wait and see how a similar motion for adjournment is dealt with by the President of the Legislative Assembly. However, whether our "legislators" of the latter body are permitted to express their views on the matter or not there is ample evidence forthcoming to show that "Liberal" opinion condemns the arrest of the Mahatma. The Madras Liberals have already led the way by declaring that in directing the prosecution of Mahatma Gandhi, especially after he has counselled against the mass and even of individual civil disobedience, the Government have committed a great blunder. They feel, on the other hand, that far from allaying present unrest in India, Mahatma Gandhi's conviction and incarceration will only deepen the discontent against the Government. The attempt that the Home Secretary has made in the Council of State justifying the action against the Mahatma will not induce the "Liberals" of Madras to revise their opinion, coupled as it is with the astonishing bureaucratic discovery that Mahatma Gandhi has been "guilty of direct incitement to violence!" However much they may disapprove of the political propaganda of the Mahatma, there is, we have no doubt, not one among the "Liberals" who will not endorse the statement of Mr. T. A. Ramalingam Chettiar that "he (the Mahatma) is the one man who is really responsible for securing peace and order so far."

HUSH! HUSH!

While Reuter's Agency has been at pains to cable out messages regarding Sir Michael O'Dwyer's addresses at obscure meetings in London, and the anti-Indian comments of every second-rate paper on any subject, it has been left for the mail papers to enlighten us as to the resolution concerning India passed by the National Joint Council representing the General Council of the Trade Union Congress, the Parliamentary Labour Party and the National Executive of the Labour Party. This omission on the part of Reuter's Agency to give us views really calculated to interest us is, of course, easily explained. For the resolution deplored the policy of "blood and iron" pursued in India, and decried the arrests of political leaders. The resolution, as the meeting of Indians in London, the proceedings of which we report elsewhere, declared, went counter to the clearly formulated view of British Labour regarding Indian self-determination? It, nevertheless, sympathised with us under repression. Had we in India been told that British Labour sympathised with us under repression, Reuter, perhaps, believes we would have been encouraged to continue cheerfully Nationalist. And as repression to succeed must depress before it can repress, it is the function of this News-agency to suppress any news that will encourage Indian Nationalism and to promulgate only such items as will depress us. Fortunately the Indian National movement is remarkably bouyant, and can do without cabled encouragement. A man with a clear conscience is notoriously light-hearted—but then Reuter is no psychologist. If he were, he would be a more effective propagandist.

Notes of the Day

Lala Lajpat Rai.

"The Nation and the Athenaeum" writes:—

"We heard in this country some weeks ago, by telegraph, the news that Lala Lajpat Rai, one of the ablest and most respected and by no means the most extreme of Indian Nationalist leaders, had been sentenced to six months' imprisonment. And that is all we heard. The conviction was under the Seditious Meetings Act. Now that Act deals only with public meetings. But the meeting which Lajjpat Rai attended was what the plain man would call a private meeting. It was a meeting of the Committee of the Punjab Provincial Congress, confined to its members. The "Daily Herald" quotes the decision of the learned judge who decided that a private meeting is a public meeting for the purposes of the law. The meeting, he argued, was "open to that class of the public which fulfilled the conditions of membership of the Committee of the Punjab Provincial Congress," and that those present were "members of the public," i.e., of "the general body of mankind or any particular class of people." Moreover, it dealt with "public" affairs.—As a legal curiosity, or a learned joke, this Lahore judgment is one of the most precious things that we have seen for many years. And yet six months in an Indian prison is no laughing matter. Fortunately this judgment was quashed on appeal, but another charge was promptly discovered on which Lajpat Rai was convicted and sentenced."

The retrial and conviction of Lala Lajpat Rai has been described even by "New India" as "one of the darkest spots in the British administration."

The Muslim Problem.

Under the above heading, Colonel the Hon. Aubrey Herbert, M.P., contributes an article to the "Westminster Gazette" of February 22, in which he examines the attitude of Mr. Lloyd George to the Turks. He refers to the notorious ignorance of the Turkish problem in England.—

Before the war, in England, there existed two schools of thought about the Turks. Neither of them was a school that could have passed a reasonably intelligent examination. The Liberals believed that massacre was the daily habit of the Turks, and that they ought to be driven from Europe; they held that Mr. Gladstone was the saviour of Christian minorities in the Near East, in spite of the fact that the massacres continued. The Conservatives thought that the Turks were the only gentlemen in the Balkans, that Great Britain had rescued them in the Crimean War, and that they would be our Allies when the Russians attacked India. The public is better, though not fully, informed to-day. The Turk has something to his credit as well as to his debit account; and so have all the other Eastern nationalities. The Turk's misfortune lies in his geographical situation. The Near East is a mosaic of rebellious colours. Each series of conquerors has wished vainly to paint it one homogeneous shade, but the colours stay, and will not blend.

We bred one efficient Cromwell, the author of a brief, brutal, and temporarily successful policy of repression in Ireland. Cromwell was the statesman who bequeathed to future generations agony and pain that still trouble us in February, 1922.

The Turks have had no island insurrection to deal with. Continental Sinn Fein has been their inveterate enemy, and if their Cromwells have not been less efficient in their day than ours the legacy of bitter seed that they have left has been more deeply sown and more widely scattered. At this date, blame or palliation, praise or recrimination, with regard to Turkey are all irrelevant as far as Great Britain is concerned. Politicians and orators mobilise a vindictive army of ghosts, on both sides, to no purpose. We need a statesman's peace, that will restore our good name, give real security to minorities and allay the unrest in our Eastern Empire. We need something very different from the electioneering Conference abroad. In the interests of the country, it is the British workman and taxpayer, not the British voter, who should be considered.

Colonel Aubrey Herbert then details the manifestations of the British Premier's attitude towards Turkey, and concludes:—

The Prime Minister's experience in legislation seems to have had an unfortunate effect on his conduct of foreign policy. He has constantly passed colossal legislation, only to scrap it afterwards. This can be done in home legislation. It is possible to pass and then to destroy an Act for the taxation of land, or an Agricultural Act, though both the passing and the destruction cause annoyance and discomfort to the community, but it is not possible to treat foreign policies, where these policies concern and initiate wars, in the same way. Mr. Lloyd George cannot raise the dead, order a battle to stop, or two races who have been set at each other's throat to cease hating.

Indian Shipping.

We referred the other day to the resolution moved by Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas in the Council of State regarding the shipping industry in India. What is the encouragement which this struggling infant industry is receiving at the hands of the Government? If the truth has to be told, it is not only not receiving any positive encouragement, but is being cold-shouldered whenever it seeks to come to the fore. The following facts which have come to our notice tell their own tale. Towards the middle of last year, a well-known Indian shipping company coming to know that coal to the extent of two lakhs of tons would be required by the Burma Railway Co. in 1922, wrote to the Agent of the Railway Company as well as to the Mining Engineer, Railway Board, Calcutta, requesting them to give the shipping company an opportunity of tendering for the supply of tonnage for the carriage of this coal. A representation was also made to the Commerce and Industries Department, Simla, and the member-in-charge was interviewed by some of the directors of the Company. The latter was sympathetic and promised to write to the Mining Engineer at Calcutta. The latter was seen by the representative of the shipping company, who was assured that the company would be given an opportunity to tender for the business at the proper time. When, however, the Mining Engineer was again seen on the 28th September, 1921, he stated that he was not in the market for the business and that there was no further development in the matter of the contract for the carriage of coal between Calcutta and Rangoon. The Agent, Burma Railway Co., also wrote in a letter dated Rangoon, the 7th October, stating: "I regret to inform you that we cannot offer you the contract for the carriage of coal from Calcutta to Rangoon as it has already been arranged for." The Rangoon office of the shipping company was, however, being assured by the Secretary of the Railway Company that nothing had been definitely settled so far. After this the Bombay office of the Company wrote two letters to the Mining Engineer, to which the latter replied on the 14th November, "I am not in the market for either (buying of the coal or fixing the tonnage for carriage of coal from Calcutta or Rangoon) at present, but when the opportunity occurs the contents of your letter will receive consideration."

Disillusioned.

When the Bombay office again wrote to the Mining Engineer on the 1st instant requesting him to let them know whether he could give the Company any further information regarding freight arrangements for the carriage of coal from Calcutta to Rangoon for the Burma Railways as well as in connection with the purchase of imported coal for Indian and Burma Railways and adding that the Company was prepared to quote for both and was still awaiting an opportunity of doing so, the following was the reply sent by the Mining Engineer, dated the 8th instant: "With reference to the carriage of coal from Calcutta to Rangoon, I understand that either your office in Bombay or the one in Rangoon has already received a communication from the Agent, Burma Railways, on the subject. In regard to coal the Burma Railways have entered into a long term contract and this information was given to your Calcutta representative about two weeks ago." It will be thus seen that the offers of the shipping company to tender for the carriage of coal were put off successively for nearly eight months on specious pretexts, giving the Company no opportunity to compete with the foreign company which was in the field. The Company's suspicions that the contract was being given to a rival were lulled by the repeated assurances that there was no intention on the part of the Mining Engineer to go in for business in the near future. As Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas said in his speech, no indication has been given as to rate at which the order has been placed, where it has been placed, with whom it has been placed or whether any tenders were invited at all. This is the sort of encouragement that an Indian company receives at the hands of the Commerce and Industries Department. Is it any wonder that Indian industries do not make any progress in such a withering atmosphere?

Silly!

Our Karachi correspondent informs us that on the 8th instant he wired to us extracts from the statements filed in the Court by the accused in the Karachi trial. The next day our correspondent was informed by the Superintendent, Telegraphs, Karachi, that the telegram had been held as "objectionable" and that the "charges will be refunded on application." For this latter small mercy, thanks. We know that the Telegraph authorities in India have not yet come to the stage of confiscating the charges of an "objectionable" message along with the message itself. But how does a statement made in a public court become "objectionable" when further publicity is sought to be given to it? The courts of justice are made to conduct their proceedings in public not because the judge, counsel and the parties would not get sufficient light and air if they sat behind a purdah, but because an open atmosphere and the knowledge that the part each of them is playing is being closely watched by the public at large exercise a healthy influence on them and prevent the courts from degenerating into a star chamber. If the statements of the accused are not "objectionable" from the point of view of the Karachi public and could be published broadcast by the local press, as, indeed, we find them done, how do they become "objectionable" when it is sought to give publicity to them in Bombay? Indeed, our correspondent tells us that he merely copied the extracts from the report of the case appearing in the "New Times" of Karachi. The conduct of the telegraph official at Karachi is not merely arbitrary but silly seeing that with the arrival of the Karachi newspapers the so-called objectionable statements are placed in the possession of everybody who cares to have them. It is no wonder that manned by such officials who have mistaken their calling, the Department is not paying its way!

Calcutta Technological College.

The College, which enters on its career this month, is one more striking instance of what a people determined to reform its educational system can do. The Industrial Commission recommended in its report the establishment of a central technological institute for this country. Thanks to the extravagance on the army and the pampered departments, there is no possibility of the Commission's pious hopes materialising for some time to come. It is, therefore, a matter for sincere felicitation that Calcutta should provide the youth of the country with an institution they have been asking for so long and the need of which is all greater to-day, in view of India's industrial expansion. Its success is insured by the fact that "the organisers and members of the staff are practical industrialists owning or conducting factories or workshops", with many years' experience of industrial conditions abroad and the needs of the country in industrial training. The College, which is not affiliated to the University, has departments of chemical technology and engineering as also a department of arts and crafts. The *charkha* seems to have outlived the sneers of impious cynicism for it has a place in this College founded by captains of industry. The fees are moderate—Rs. 5 per month, plus laboratory fees ranging between Rs. 5 to Rs. 15 per term, and this at a time when Government colleges and universities are increasing their tuition charges. We sincerely wish the College a happy and prosperous career, and hope to see many similar institutions started in this country.

Watchman! What of the Night?

Under the above caption the "Leader" writes:—

"Dark and melancholy indeed is the prospect which appears to be opening out before this unhappy country. Bankruptcy is writ large over our budgets, both central and provincial, but what is much worse the bankruptcy is not merely financial, it is also moral. Throughout this long and painful period we have strenuously and consistently opposed Non-Cooperation and have not hesitated to rebuke our own people because we think that they are in the wrong. We can therefore speak our mind all the more frankly to Government. We have been told that Government will see it through and is determined to maintain law and order. This is good so far as it goes, but it does not go far enough. After all "seeing it through" is not the acme of statesmanship! You must probe deeper and find out why "seeing it through" has become necessary. Man does not live by bread alone (and even a sufficiency of that is not available) and "law and order", precious as they are, may be purchased like popularity at too high a price. Lord Salisbury said that what Ireland wanted was twenty years of resolute government. Well the Tories had it all their own way for many years, but where has Lord Salisbury's "resolute government" led? To Sinn Fein, to rebellion, and ultimately to civil war. Does Government want to create in India a bigger and more dangerous Ireland? We hope not. And yet it appears to us that the Government of India have no constructive policy. Has British and Indian statesmanship really gone bankrupt? Again we say, we hope not. India has become politically conscious and India is determined to be free, and no power in the heavens above and on the earth below can prevent that consummation. But the folly of Non-Cooperators and the passion of Government can certainly retard it and their combined efforts can certainly prolong the agony. We used to be told in the old Congress days that the educated classes did not represent the masses, but that the masses were too passive and too ignorant to care for politics and regarded the British officers as their trusted leaders. The scene is changed; the vast depths of tireless immobility are heaving with life. Where is that trust now? Why has it melted at the Non-Cooperator's touch as snow melts before the sun of June? The one feeling of the masses appears to be an absolute distrust of Government: they are ready to believe anything, however monstrous and incomprehensible, about it and of it. It is not merely that they are credulous: this distrust and disbelief has been fostered by the actions of Government itself. Promises have been made and then broken: pledges have been given and then explained away. Let us face facts courageously and frankly. The British Government in India has to establish its credit anew. It can only do so by becoming the Government of India in reality, as it is in name, and by leading the national movement. It should do in the sphere of politics what it has done in the sphere of diplomacy. It has told the British Cabinet what the Indian Mussalmans desire with regard to Turkey: it must tell the British people, fully and frankly, what the Indian people desire with regard to the Government of their own country. The Reforms must be made to hasten less slowly. The times are moving fast: they require less caution and more courage. Of course risks have to be taken, but nothing great was ever achieved without taking risks. If a disaster is to be averted the Government must do away with camouflage and formulate a courageous and constructive policy."

We are glad to note that our "Liberal" countrymen are beginning to realise that the Reforms are a camouflage and must give place to a courageous and constructive policy if a disaster is to be avoided.

"A GREAT BLUNDER."

PREMIER'S YIELDING TO REACTIONARIES.

MADRAS LIBERAL'S VIEW.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, March 19.

The Executive Committee of Madras Liberal League, at a meeting this evening, passed a resolution deploring resignation of Mr. Montagu and placing on record its sense of great loss which India suffered thereby. The League expresses its strong belief that the Prime Minister in demanding his resignation, has yielded to the reactionary forces which have constantly worked against Indian aspirations and progress. The League also emphatically protests against the conception of status of India within the British Empire, as expressed by Lord Curzon in his letter to Mr. Montagu, and urges the Cabinet to take early opportunity to repudiate his views. Another resolution says in directing the prosecution of Mr. Gandhi, especially after he has counselled against the mass and even of individual civil disobedience, the Government has committed a great blunder. The League feels that far from allaying present unrest in India, Mr. Gandhi's conviction and incarceration will only deepen the discontent against the Government.

RESIGNATION OF MR. MONTAGU.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION'S PROTEST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

The following telegrams have been forwarded to the Prime Minister, the Secretary of State for India and the Viceroy by Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bart, President of the Bombay Presidency Association in connection with the resignation of Mr. E. S. Montagu and the Khilafat question:—

That the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association expresses its deep regret at the resignation of Mr. Montagu who laboured so devotedly for the introduction of the principle of responsible Government in the Indian administration and to raise her status to an equality with the Dominions constituting the British commonwealth of nation, and conveys its high appreciation of his services in this regard to him. It protests strongly against the description by the Foreign Secretary, Lord Curzon, of the Government of India as a subordinate branch of the British Government without the right to express and to publish its opinions on questions seriously concerning the people of India as being grossly offensive and inconsistent with repeated and authoritative declarations to the contrary, and expresses its warm approval of Mr. Montagu's attitude in defence of India's rights.

That the council of the Bombay Presidency Association conveys its appreciation of the despatch of the Government of India defining the Indian demands as regards modifications in the Peace with Turkey, and considers that those demands should be placed before the Paris Conference with the full support of the British Government. In view of Lord Curzon's attitude to the Government of India's despatch on this question the council urges upon the imperative necessity of selecting an Indian Mahomedan of standing to voice Indian opinion at the Paris Conference.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' TRIBUTE.

The following cable was sent to Mr. Montagu by the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber:—

"Committee Indian Merchants' Chamber have learnt your resignation with sincere regret. Circumstances forcing your resignation from India Office raise grave issues which my Committee trust will be fully considered by Indian Legislatures. Committee wish express to you their gratitude for your efforts to put India on the way to self-Government and hope you will continue work for India's progress thereto with the same zeal as heretofore.

MR J. M. DESHPANDE.

GETS 1 YEAR'S RIGOROUS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BIJAPUR, Mar. 20.

Mr. J. M. Deshpande, a prominent Congress man in Bijapur and a member of the All India Congress Committee was given one year's rigorous imprisonment to-day by Mr. Balkundri Sub-District Magistrate under section 198A. Mr. Deshpande although weak in health and suffering from tuberculosis refused to furnish security and cheerfully went to jail. His incarceration, instead of disheartening the people, has on the other hand, given a great impetus and people of this place are even more determined to carry out manfully the programme chalked out at Bardoli.

KARNATAK CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the members of the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee has been convened for the 26th instant at Gadag, the Committee's headquarters, to consider the situation created by the arrest and imprisonment of Mahatma Gandhi. A meeting of the Working Committee will be held on the same day earlier in the afternoon.

PARSI CANDIDATE FOR PARLIAMENT.

MR. SAKALATWALA ASSURED OF INDIAN SUPPORT

BRITISH LABOUR AND INDIAN ASPIRATIONS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, March 20.

A largely attended meeting of Indian residents at Caxton Hall held to support the candidature of Mr. Saklatwala for North Battersea, after hearing the statement by him on his policy regarding India if returned to Parliament, passed a resolution expressing confidence in him and promising every support. The meeting also passed a resolution requesting the executive of the Battersea Labour party to afford an opportunity for Dr. Vakil, Mr. A. K. Malik and Mr. B. G. Horniman to attend one of their party meetings for the purpose of expressing the sentiments of Indian people to the rank and file of labour in Battersea.

JOINT COUNCIL'S RESOLUTION CONDEMNED.

Mr. Horniman obtained leave of the meeting to move an emergency resolution denouncing the recent resolution on labour policy in India passed by the National Joint Council of the Labour organisations representing the National Labour Party the Parliamentary Labour party and the Trade Union Congress. Mr. Horniman's resolution which was carried with acclamation expressed bitter disappointment at the reactionary and offensive resolution of the Joint Council which was in contradiction to the declaration in favour of self-determination for India passed by the National Labour Conference and particularly censured the action of the Trade Union Congress representatives in subscribing to the resolution which asked Indian workers to accept as a settled policy of Great Britain the Government of India Act of 1920 which favoured the capitalist, landowning and other privileged classes at the expense of workers whom it excludes from any share in the Government and administration.

In moving the resolution Mr. Horniman asked what authority this autocratic Joint Council had to over-ride the decisions of the Labour Conference and to go back on the solemn promise of the Trade Union Congress to support the cause of Indian workers. He knew it did not represent the mind of British labour. The rank and file of labour must see that it was repudiated at the first opportunity. Mr. T. M. Parikh presided and the speakers included Mr. A. M. Jeevanjee, Dr. Vakil and Dr. Bhat. Several Labour representatives were present.

LABOURS REBUKE TO PREMIER.

MANIFESTO ISSUED BY JOINT COUNCIL.

The following resolutions on the present position in India were issued in mail week, by the National Joint Council, representing the General Council of the Trades Union Congress, the Parliamentary Labour Party, and the National Executive of the Labour Party:—

"In the opinion of the National Joint Council, representing the General Council of the Trades Union Congress, the Executive Committee of the Labour Party, and the Parliamentary Labour Party, the antagonisms now growing in India are disastrous to the future relations of the British and Indian peoples.

"While realising the necessity of preserving order in India, the Council deplores the political arrests that have taken place and the "blood and iron" policy which the recent speech of the Prime Minister seems to foreshadow.

"The Council deplores no less the action of the Non-Co-operators in boycotting those Parliamentary institutions recently conferred upon India, by means of which grievances should be ventilated and wrongs redressed.

"As it is the settled policy of Great Britain (under the Government of India Act, 1920) to place India, as soon as may be, in the position of a self-governing Dominion, and in order to re-establish good relations between the peoples, the Council urges both Indian Democrats and H. M. Government to join in a conference, composed of all shades of political thought, to consider the possibilities of a peace based upon:—

(1) An amnesty; (2) the dropping of the practice of non-co-operation. (3) A time limit for the transition stages of partial self-government; and (4) fresh elections, at least to the Legislative Assembly."

EFFECT OF MAHATMA'S ARREST.

ANTI-N.C.O'S JOINING CONGRESS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, March 20

The news of Mahatma's conviction reached here on Sunday morning and A public meeting, largely attended, was held last evening, when it was unanimously resolved to convey to Mrs. Gandhi that Mahatma's conviction was received here with perfect calmness but that in the opinion of the meeting the arrest and conviction were highly inopportune and sentences vindictive. The meeting was further of opinion that the help in wielding people, irrespective of political differences, standing also agreed to that persons to make co-operate with Congress workers complete the constructive programme

"BE NON-VIOLENT."

MAHATMA'S APPEAL.

STILL IN SABARMATI.

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, March 19.

In a farewell message to the people Mr. Gandhi says if people abandon non-violence, he will prefer to remain in jail.

Messrs Gandhi and Banker are still in Sabarmati jail.

CONVICTIONS AND AFTER.

NAGPUR'S PROTEST.

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, March 20.

At a public meeting, held last night, Dr. Munje presiding, resolutions congratulating Mr. Gandhi for boldly facing the situation and expressing gratefulness for his services for the mother-country and condemning the unstatesmanlike action of Government in arresting and sentencing him for six years when he was engaged in creating the atmospere of peace and non-violence and a feeling of friendliness towards Englishmen and in creating a desire for the maintenance of British connection, and also

PRESS ON.

WITH CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMME.

SWAMI SHRADDANAND'S APPEAL.

Swami Shraddhanand wires from Delhi under date March 20:—

The last scene at the Ahmedabad Sessions Court manifested not only Mahatma Gandhi's personal triumph but great victory of non-violence over brute force. Not only should the Congress concentreate its energies solely on full constructive work but the whole country should respond to Mahatmaji's call by producing Khaddar, maintaining unity, removing uptouchability, avoiding law courts, organising national education and maintaining non-violent atmsphere throughout. Let the Government, also, help by stopping repression and withdrawing the repressive laws.

PREPARING FOR NON-VIOLENT ATMOSPHERE.

NAGPUR P. C. C 'S. RESOLUTIONS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, March 20.

At a general meeting of Nagpur Provincial Congress Committee held at Nagpur yesterday the following important resolutions among others were adopted: The 1st resolution says: This meeting of members of the Provincial Congress Committee congratulates Mahatma Gandhi for the masterly help and guidance with which he has faced the situation and expresses its sense of heartfelt gratefulness for the unique services rendered by him to the country. It further gives expression to its feelings of surprise and great indignation at the unstatesmanlike and uncalled for action of Government. In arresting and sentencing him to six years' simple imprisonment, particularly at this time when three chief items of his activities were (1) the creation of a general atmosphere of non-violence throughout the length and breadth of India to extent of creating a feeling of active friendliness in every Indian about the Englishman and making the latter feel at ease in the midst of Indians. (2) Revival and fostering of a general desire in the Congress for maintaining the British connection with India (3) Discontinuing all activities directly leading to aggressive individual or mass Civil Disobedience and non-payment of taxes at least for a long time to come. The second resolution calls upon all subordinate bodies to carry on the Bardoli programme vigorously. The third resolution runs thus: In view of the fact that Government has removed Mahatma Gandhi from amongst us for the next six years, when he will be unable to guide and control us, that the programme of N.C.O. as initiated by Mahatma Gandhi having been tried for the last year and half and the people of India having failed to grasp and follow the same to satisfetion of anybody and much less to that of Mahatma Gandhi, and that it being necessary to accustom and habituate people by steady and sure process to Non-co-operation Movement and thus to reach the lofty height of mental ability attained by Mahatma Gandhi and to attain the final goal, this Committee resolves that the whole political situation be reviewed and definite proposals be put before this Committee regarding active work to be undertaken and procedure and programme to be followed by people in order to attain the final goal by the Sub-committee consisting of Doctor Munjey and Messrs. Abhyankar Jamanlal and five others this report to be submitted as soon as possible for acceptaince and if necessary for recommendation to All-India Congress Committee.

THE LAW OF THE LAND.

THE ONLY TRUE PARALLEL.

MRS. SAROJINI NAIDU ON THE TRIAL.

A convict and a criminal in the eyes of the Law! Nevertheless the entire Court rose in an act of spontaneous homage when Mahatma Gandhi entered—a frail, serene, indomitable figure in a coarse and scanty loin-cloth, accompanied by his devoted disciple and fellow prisoner Shankerlal Banker.

"So you are seated near me to give me your support in case I break down," he jested, with that happy laugh of his which seems to hold all the undimmed radiance of the world's childhood in its depths. And looking round at the hosts of familiar faces of men and women who had travelled far to offer him a token of their love, he added "This is like a family gathering and not a law court."

A thrill of mingled fear, pride, hope and anguish ran through the crowded hall when the judge took his seat—an admirable judge deserving of our praise alike for his brave and resolute sense of duty, his flawless courtesy, his just perception of a unique occasion and his fine tribute to a unique personality.

The strange trial proceeded and as I listened to the immortal words that flowed with prophetic fervour from the lips of my beloved master, my thoughts sped across the centuries to different land and different age when a similar drama was enacted and another divine and gentle teacher was crucified, for spreading a kindred gospel with a kindred courage. I realised anew that the lowly Jesus of Nazareth cradled in a manger furnished the only true parallel in history to this sweet invincible apostle of Indian liberty who has loved humanity with surpassing compassion and to use his own beautiful phrase, "approached the poor with the mind of the poor."

The most epic event of modern times ended quickly.

The pent-up emotion of the people burst in a storm of sorrow as a long, slow procession moved towards him in a mournful pilgrimage of farewell, clinging to the hands that had toiled so incessantly, bowing over the feet that had journeyed so continuously in the service of his country.

In the midst of all this poignant scene of many-voiced and myriad-hearted grief he stood, untroubled, in all his transcendent simplicity, the embodied symbol of the Indian Nation—its living sacrifice and sacrament in one.

They might take him to the utmost ends of the earth but his destination remains unchanged, in the hearts of his people who are both the heirs and the stewards of his matchless dreams and his matchless deeds.

SAROJINI NAIDU.

in discouraging individual and mass civil disobedience, were proposed and carried.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

PERSISTENCE IN OBSERVING HARTAL

MRS. NAIDU'S SUCCESSFUL APPEAL TO DESIST.

There has been no sort of *hartal* in the city anywhere since the arrest of, and sentence on, Mahatma Gandhi. Only yesterday members of the Bombay Stock Exchange (or Share Bazar as it is commonly called) wanted to close the Exchange for the day, but Mrs. Naidu, the President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, coming to know of it at once went to the Share Bazar, and asked the brokers to do business as usual. But it was difficult to persuade them to do so, as they said they were closing the Bazar in honour of Mahatma Gandhi and not as a sign of *hartal*. But eventually Mrs. Naidu succeeded in getting the Exchange opened for business. Soon after she went away. As soon as she had gone away the members again closed the Bazar and Mrs. Naidu coming to know of it again hastened to the scene. Her requests were of no avail as the members were persistent. Mrs. Naidu then told them that in that case she would have to wire to the Mahatma that in spite of his repeated instructions and requests they had observed *hartal*, and that it would grieve him very much in the jail where he was now incarcerated. This threat brought round the brokers and they consented to do business. Mrs. Naidu, however, insisted on their making *soudas* in her presence and only after this was done did she go away from the place.

MAHATMA'S ARREST.

MR. RAZA ALI MOVES ADJOURNMENT IN COUNCIL.

PRESIDENT DISALLOWS MOTION.

"GUILTY OF DIRECT INCITEMENT TO VIOLENCE!"

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 20.

The Council of State had a sitting lasting an hour and a half. The attendance was as usual thin. Sir Ali Imam was present in the gallery.

After question time, Syed Raza Ali asked for leave to move for an adjournment to discuss the policy of Government as evidenced by the prosecution of Mr. Gandhi and its effect on the country.

The President wanted to knew how this motion referred to a specific matter of recent occurrance.

Mr. Raza Ali maintained that it was a specific matter in so far as it related to Mr. Gandhi's prosecution and it was recent because the sentence was delivered only on Saturday since which there had been no meeting of the Council. The arrest was no doubt made on the 10th of this month. But as long as the case was *subjudice*, it was not open to any member to bring that matter before the Council. Now that the trial was over, the subject was one which fell within the cognizance of this House.

GOVT'S. POLICY EXPLAINED.

The Hon. Mr. O'donnel, on behalf of Government, made it clear that the prosecution of Mr. Gandhi involved no departure from the policy of Government. It was perfectly true Mr. Gandhi might have been proceeded against early. Government had not done so for reasons which would be manifest. The had hoped that the non-cooperation movement would kill itself. They were reluctant to proceed against a man of high personal character. As Mr. Gandhi has been guilty of direct incitement to violence and a man who had secured a hold upon a large number of people, Government had deferred action as long as they could. They had given the non-cooperation party an opportunity of revising its attitude. After the Bardoli resolution, the non-cooperation party had not taken that opportunity and Government, therefore, came to the conclusion that they could no longer hold their hand. The prosecution of Mr. Gandhi in no way involved any alteration in the attitude or policy of Government. There had been a number of prosecutions of non-cooperators precisely under the same sections as those under which proceedings had been taken against Mr. Gandhi and it was perfectly open to any member of this Council months and months ago to have raised this question of policy of Government.

Mr. Raza Ali said what he wanted to point out in the discussion was the severity of the sentence on Mr. Gandhi and the pace of the Reforms that was to be introduced in this country.

President:—"I see that Mr. Raza Ali wants to raise the general question of policy. After hearing the Hon. Mr. O'donnell, I am of opinion that there has been no change in the policy. I disallow the motion."

INDIAN REPRESENTATION AT GENOA.

Mr. Sethna then moved that for the approaching Genoa Conference a representative for India should be elected by the Indian Legislature and that the representative so elected should be given definte instructions.

Sir Zulfir Ali Khan moved an amendment that the election of representatives should be approved by Government.

Mr. Raza Ali moved that the words "definite instructions" should be deleted.

Mr. Sethna briefly replied and the amendments and resolution were put and lost.

Hon. Mr. Maraicar moved that Mahomedan employees in Government offices shall be granted 2 hours holiday for saying their Juma prayers on Fridays The motion was put and last.

The Council then adjourned till to-morrow.

MOTIONS FOR RDJOURNMENT.

IN COUNCIL AND ASSEMBLY

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 19.

It is understood that at tomorrow's meeting of the Council of State, the Hon. Mr. Syed Raza Ali will move for an adjournment of the house to draw attention of the Government to the situation created in the country by the conviction of Mr. Gandhi.

Dr. Nandlal and others are expected to bring similar motions in the Legislative Assembly on the same day.

"PROBLEM OF MR. GANDHI.

RELEASE OF POLITICAL PRISONERS.

The "Nation and the Athenaeum" writes:—

It is no matter for surprise that Tuesday's vote on Mr. Montagu's record and policy in India showed a large dissatisfied minority. The policy may, or may not have been the best of which the desperately difficult circumstances admitted, but the utmost that can be said for it is that one can imagine other policies especially, those which the die-hards advocate that would have produced a still more dangerous ferment, and even wider discontent, Its causes are in great measure beyond Mr. Montagu's personal control. It is his colleagues, against his protests, who have steadily fanned the Moslem opposition to a violent flame by their support of the Greek war on Turkey, their misjudgment of the Angora movement, and the fantastic imperialism of the unratified Treaty of Sevres. Much of the trouble is due to the war. On the one hand, we were drawn, by the desire to represent the Allied cause as that of liberty, at grips with autocracy, into statements of the principle of self-determination which roused first the hopes and then the disappointed anger of every ambitious or unsatisfied nationalist movement in the world. Again the peace of Versailles, which flouted economics, opened a series of material disasters throughout the world which are now falling heavily on the Indian producer. Mr. Montagu's chief personal contribution to the cause of the present unrest was his failure adequately to redress the wrongs of the Punjab repression. It was also a challenge to the recent exhibitions of disloyalty to allow the Prince to visit India with empty hands. The personal charm of the Prince of Wales appeals rather to the Western and modern mind than to Eastern traditions. That was an error of judgment which has had painful results.

IMMEDIATE QUESTION.

The more immediate question, however, whether Mr. Montagu has handled the situation wisely. Passive resistance is, of all political weapons, the most difficult to encounter. If you use force against it, you seem to place yourself on a lower moral plane. If you rely only on persuasion and the ordinary law you may see the whole fabric of order and government undermined. The peculiarity of the Gandhi movement is that its ideals are about the only passive thing in it. This strange personality was framed to baffle the Western mind. Its perpetual contradiction means, we think, that this agitator and teacher, who has granted an ethical Tolstoyan colt on to the dim mysticism and dark passions of Oriental religion is himself very imperfectly adjusted to the transitional society in which he finds himself. When one reads his organs in the Indian Press, one feels oneself in the presence of several irreconcilable tendencies. There is evidence that the teaching of "non-violence" is sincere, at least on the part of his more educated disciples. One of them, in a long, pathetic letter, describes how he endured the degradations of prison, physical and moral, without a word or gesture of protest because that was the Mahatma's bidding. A leading article ascribes the riots in Madras, not to the volunteers but to the fact that the volunteers were ordered to keep off the streets, lest they should be tempted, or provoke others, to violence. In some cities their "discipline" does seem to be a moral, almost monastic, training in "non-violence." But in another column we find an enthusiastic argument for the training of these volunteers in gymnastics and physical drill. That does not seem to be obviously part of a training in spiritual passivity. One thinks of the pre-war nationalism of the Tcheche and other Western Slavs, which centred in their gymnastic clubs. The Slav 'sokols' were certainly military cadets in training for a war of independence, and that also is partly true of Sinn Fein sportsmen. Is it otherwise in India? We should guess that many "non-co-operators" are "non-violent" only because as yet they have no arms, and realize that, while waiting for these, time is by no means wasted which is spent on drill and physical preparedness. The Sinn Fein model has been carefully studied, and the attack on the police barracks of Chauri Chaura looks like a brutal, but successful, imitation of the example set in the Irish guerilla war. The Moslems, in particular, make no pretence of accepting the ideal of passivity, and there probably is a Left Wing which regards the non-violence of the Master as a useful smoke-screen.

SOURCES OF INSPIRATION.

Nor do we find Mr. Gandhi's anti-West economics any easier to reconcile with the concrete facts of Indian daily life. On the editorial page you may read Mr. Gandhi's displeasure at the suggestion that invention is capable of improving the primitive Indian spinning-wheel. He orders his followers to stick to the old pattern, though he admits that improved patterns, even without using mechanical power, may be able to multiply the output fivefold. Yet the most conspicuous advertisement in the same newspaper are of motor car and Diesel engines. Again the Swadeshi movement evolves on strongly protectionist lines, which plainly are intended to foster the nascent industrialism of growing native capitalist class. This Indian agitator who dimly recalls now Ruskin and now Tolstoy, seems to law his chief inspiration from Easter religion. Yet his most sympathetic work is inspired by pure humanitarians if he had done nothing to preach against the cruel tradition that segregates and degrades the "untouchable

(Continued on next page.)

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS.

5 DAYS' WORDY WARFARE.

A REDUCTION OF 95 LAKHS ONLY.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, March 20.

The five days' battle in respect of the demands for Grants is over, and the result is a saving of only ninety-five lakhs in the estimated expenditure. This figure represents not even two-thirds of what the Democratic Party anticipated on the basis of five per cent. reduction. Their failure to achieve their object in full, was mainly due to the attitude of what is called the "National" Party. This party acted more as a hindrance than as a help to the Democratic Party, and might, therefore, more appropriately be styled the Anti-Democratic Party. It is true that several motions for reduction figured against the name of its Secretary, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, but almost all of them were withdrawn; consequent on the Democratic Party's proposals having been carried by majority, in spite of Government opposition, strengthened though it was by the standing votes of nominated members and the illustrious followers of Sir Sivaswami Iyer. The performance throughout the debate, either of this distinguished member of the National Liberal Federation or of his many satellites, I regret to have to say, does not reflect any great credit to a party that claims itself to be "National." They neither adhere themselves to the programme which they so pompously declared only the other day, nor do they seem to realise the incalculable injury they are doing to the country's cause by frequently ranging themselves against the Democratic Party. It is far better to call oneself an "adversary" than to masquerade in the garb of a friend, and commit acts the very opposite of what is generally expected and promised, and what is more surprising is that the leader of this party, Sir Sivaswami Iyer speaks very strongly against the general administration of the North-West Frontier Province, but when the voting time came, he was not found in the Assembly Chamber, but returned very gracefully long after the decision had been taken.

FRONTIER ADMINISTRATION.

A general attack upon the administration of the five districts of the Frontier was started by Dr. Nand Lal, a member from the Punjab, and Sir Sivaswami Iyer who is called the "Frontier Expert", because of his famous speech on that Province at the last Simla session, joined in the criticisms and used expressions which were surprisingly extremist in tone. He called that Province a mill-stone round the neck of Indian tax-payers, and vigorously objected to any protection for that "Prodigal Son." These were strong words no doubt, but how did he act later, when his attitude came to be tested? He was not seen after his speech and I saw him entering the Chamber some fifteen minutes after the next item under the Budget had been disposed of. When the shephard thus goes astray, what are we to expect of his flock? They also began to vacillate. But let it be said to the credit of some of them, including Mr. Samarth and Mr. Jamnadas, that they voted against the Government. The silence of Sir Sivaswami during the last five days, when the members of the Democratic Party, one after another, cried hoarse against the reckless expenditure of a bankrupt Government is extremely astonishing. The National Party has no back-bone at all, and the country will do well to take note of this fact. However, it is pleasing to see that there is at least one party to whom Indians can look for some measure of relief. The Democratic Party has got its own faults, but there is party discipline among its members which does not exist in its seemingly friendly camp.

CONTINENTAL TOUR OF MR. SASTRI.

Mr. Rangachari, Dr. Gour, Mr. Ginwala, Sir Vithaldas Thackersey and Prof. Shahani deserve the special thanks of their constituents for the able manner in which individually as well as collectively, they in common with other members of their party, worked hard for a reduction of five per cent., almost under each head of the Budget. Although they were not crowned with that amount of success, which was their due. But I cannot congratulate even the Democratic Party on the silence with which they agreed to the demand for sixty thousand rupees required to be spent on the Continental tours of the Rt. Hon. Sastri. Mr. Sastri may get honours and freedoms of cities heaped on him, but he has not earned for Indians the freedom which is their birthright. He may lecture a Canadian Assembly or an Australian gathering in a sweet tone that captivities the hearers, but that is hardly the way of securing freedom. The longer Mr. Sastri is on tour, the greater is the loss of liberty in this country, as was evidenced by the repression of the last few months. The country must, therefore, unhesitatingly declare against this huge expenditure of sixty thousand rupees on what proves to be a wild goose chase.

CHAURI CHAURA INCIDENT.

The Secretary of the District Congress Committee, Etah, writes that the following resolution were passed by the Committee in their meeting of the 8th March:—

(1) The District Congress Committee Etah, repudiates the statement made in the "Pioneer" of the 4th March that in Etah the Chauri Chaura murders have caused elation among the non-co-operators of this district, and is strongly of opinion that if any body has spoken of his joy at the incident, he only expresses his own view.

(2) The Etah further places on record its sense of deep sorrow at the unfortunate tragedy of Chauri Chaura.

FINANCE BILL IN ASSEMBLY.

SIR SIVASWAMY'S STRICTURES.

SALT TAX NOT TO BE ENHANCED.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, March 20.

The Legislative Assembly entered the final stage of the budget to-day when it took into consideration the Finance Bill covering all the proposals for taxation. The motions for amendment of the Bill number no less than 150 but the majority of them overlap. The common string that runs through them all is the opposition to the proposed taxation in the cases of cotton, excise machinery, salt kerosine and the probability is that the Democrats and the Nationals will join to turn down the enhancement of duties on these heads. The European Members will propose a taxation of two annas per tola on the import of silver with a proviso that it be refunded in sale in case the silver was re-exported. While there is considerable opinion in favour of this proposal it is difficult to forecast the final result.

At question time Sir William Vincent informed Mr. Ishwar Saran that Government hoped to bring for consideration and final passage the Bill to repeal the Press Act on Wednesday.

LORD SINHA'S SUCCESSOR.

Soon after question time Lala Girdharilal moved for adjournment not to consider Mr. Gandhi's conviction as was generally anticipated but to every one's surprise to consider the situation created by the nomination of Sir Henry Wheeler to the Governorship of Bihar and Orissa. On the ground that the appointment meant going back upon the policy of increased association of Indians in the administration of their own country.

The President asked the mover as to what was his source of information.

Mr. Agarwala.—"Sir, I have read a statement to that effect in the "Leader" of Allahabad.

President.—"The 'Leader' of Allahabad is not responsible for appointment of this person". (Laughter).

SirWilliam Vincent "We have received no official information at all".

The President—then ruled out of order as it was neither a matter of urgency nor of public importance.

The President announced that he and the President of the Council of State had decided to appoint a consultative committee on question of providing a library for the Indian Legislature. He had nominated Messrs. Ginwala and Samarth the chief whips of the Democratic and National parties to represent the Assembly.

SIR SIVASWAMIE'S STRICTURES ON FINANCE BILL.

Sir Malcolm Hailey next moved that the Finance Bill be taken into consideration. Sir Sivaswamy Iyer leader of the National Party took this opportunity of making a long speech wherein he indicated the attitude of non-officials towards Finance Bill. He said that they felt that the proposals for additional taxation were mainly the result of the enormous military burden. He was sure that unless military expenditure was reduced, there was no prospect of any substantial relief from taxation. The speaker did not propose any reduction in the numerical strength of fighting units but he was sure that there was ample ground for economy in charges of auxiliary services, departments and staffs. He then proceeded to take these services one by one and showed that according to his proposal a cut amounting to about six crores could be affected. Among the services which he enumerated as capable of undergoing retrenchment were sappers and miners, army signal service, mechanical transport, medical service, cost of army educational institutions such as physical training schools, cavalry and artillery schools, travelling allowances and air force etc. He drew the attention of the House to the fact that Inspector of physical training was drawing an unduly high salary of Rs. 64,200, annually.

Continuing Sir Sivaswamy Iyer said that his proposal to effect saving were based on the principle of cutting off the luxuries of an organisation. He hoped therefore that military charge would be reduced and that a policy of Indianisation would be pursued. He trusted that as an earnest of this ten British Units would be replaced next year thus reducing expenses by 135 lakhs. Moreover at present when the Afghan Treaty had been concluded and when the world was yearning for peace, India should be content to remain with a second best or third best army rather than the first best.

RETRENCHMENT COMMITTEE.

Sir Malcolm Hailey complimented Sir Sivaswamy Iyer on his most valuable contribution. The Government had on its part after most anxious and careful consideration come to the conclusion that it could not budget for less than sixty-two crores for military expenditure for the ensuring year.

The Finance Member announced that Government contemplated that the proposed Retrenchment Committee be asked to examine both military and civil expenditure (applause), and that therefore the valuable suggestions of Sir Sivaswamy would be considered by the committee, the personnel of which he said would be so authoratative that the House, the Government as well as the Country would respect its opinions and decisions (loud applaue).

DELHI, Mar. 20.

The House then agreed to take int consideration the Finance Bill. On th the motion of Mr. Rangachariar, th consideration of clause No. 1 (containing th preamble) was postponed till other clauses have been disposed of. There were motions for the omission of clauses 2.

DISCUSSION ON SALT TAX.

Sir Malcolm Hailey pointed out that under the Salt Act, Government had power to raise, by an executive order, the salt duty up to the maximum of rupees three. Clause 2 of the Bill proposed to limit this power of the Executive to raise the salt duty only to Rs. 2-8 during the ensuing year. If, therefore, the clause was omitted the executive would according to the old statute keep the power of raising duty up to Rs. 3 per maund.

The President then called upon Mr. Joshi to move his amendment, which proposed, to substitute Rs. 1-4 in place of Rs. 2-8 in the clause. The effect of this is that the Executive cannot raise the existing tax during the ensuing year.

Mr. Joshi and half a dozen of his non-official supporters opposed the proposed tax on the ground that it taxed the poorest of the poor.

Sir Montagu Webb who apparently voiced the non-official European opinion strongly supported the proposal for the taxation of salt. He said having voted last week on the demands for grants, the House must provide money to finance those grants. The deficit must be met by additional taxation. But, if not in the coming year, there would be more inflation, more borrowing, more deficits, and more rise in prices. He suggested that in order to meet the the opposition the duty might be reduced to two rupees. (Cries of no, no).

MR. INNES UNREPENTENT.

Mr. Innes said, having heard all criticism of the proposed duty on salt, he was still unrepentent and unashamed for having proposed it. (A voice "sorry for you") Government had deliberately suggested the duty as one which would not be a hardship on the poor. For, he asked, was it much that a family of four should be called upon to spend twelve annas more in the whole year on its salt expenses. He reminded the House that when the duty of Rs. 2-8 was reduced in 1903-1904, it was done on the understanding that the salt might be kept in reserve for taxation in cases of emergency. He asked had not that emergency now arisen. He showed how India had grown richer when compared with 1903. Famine relief was given now to a very considerably low number of people and the wages had risen considerably higher. The capacity of the peolpe to bear Rs. 2-8 duty on salt, was thus bigger than in 1903. Concluding he alluded to the dangers of leaving the deficit uncovered. It would result in inflation of the currency and would decrease the purchasing power of money while it would raise the cost of living. The best possible and straightforward course for the House was to agree to the salt duty and not to adopt a course, which might win them applause from some quarters, but which would really make the position much worse. (Applause).

MR. JOSHI'S MOTION CARRIED.

The motion of Mr. Joshi was then put to vote and carried by 68 votes to 32. Thus the proposal for raising the salt duty to Rs. 2-8 was turned down in favour of the existing duty of Rs. 1-4. Clause 2 as amended was then agreed to. Clause 3 substituting a new schedule for the second schedule to the Tariff Act, was adopted without discussion.

The Assembly then adjourned for lunch.

PROBLEM OF MR. GANDHI.

(Continued from previous page.)

castes, or might rank him among the greatest of Indian moral leaders.

IMPOSSIBLE TO UNDERSTAND.

But the main effect of Gandhism on our own puzzled efforts to observe it from a distance is one of dismay at its revelation of the intellectual crudity of India. One feels oneself among an emotional people, with all the mixed good and evil of this temperament, which seeks for restraints and discipline, not in any rational doctrine, but in mystical exaltation and in the idolatry of leader. As a specimen of its constructive political thinking, take Mr. Gandhi's "minimum" demands. After restoring all Turkish Turkey (which, in principle, is right) and calling on all "non-Muslim" troops to walk out of the Arab lands (which, in form of the demand, is not exactly nationalism), he requires the instant concession of the full Dominion status to India with all it implies. Now quote the 'modus operandi. The future form of this Dominion (with no place for any bargaining or modification on our side, is to be determined by a Constituent Assembly, elected by all the adherents of the Indian National Congress who have signed its creed and paid their four annas membership dues. Revolutions often degenerate into the disguised dictatorship of party. That happened in Jacobin France and Communist Russia. But even the there was at the worst some makebelieve But was it ever proposed in any country that membership of a party acceptance its creed, and payment of its dues shoul be the qualification for the franchise in th decisive moment of self-determination? When political crudity like this combine with the pathetic reaction of the spinning-wheel among the leaders of the nationalis movement, can we wonder that the mass shows the turbulent brutality which drive Mr. Gandhi to his penitential fasts? We do not believe that Indians tend to brutality Far from it: their normal, emotional life if one may judge from their literature, is one of delicacy and refinement. But, like all emotional races, notably the Russians, the are subject to gusts of passion, in whic their bohavior may be abominable. Frankly we do not see in this society and in thi body of doctrines of a steady Indian Gov ernment, if the British hand were with drawn'. Plainly, Moplahs cannot be con trolled by prayer and fasting. Nor wou "non-violence" prove an efficient barrie against Afghans. An attempt to run Indi on Tolstoyan principles would, we fear, afte a period of bloody and bestial anarchy, t the dictatorship of the fighting race or the Mohammedans. Mr. Gandhi seems t us as a politician about as effective Shelley was. but he lacks the lyrical gift That, however, no more excuses. Amritsa methods than Shelley's exalted pacifism ex cuses Peterloo.

TREATMENT OF POLITICALS.

India is clearly our most delicate problem, it seems one of those cases in which every conceivable course is only more or less wrong. To a certain extent Mr. Montagu has tried to respect the moral elevation of the Mahatma: hence his delay in arresting him. But if this moderation was wise, the mass arrest of multitudes of "volunteers, including women, was certainly wrong. Mr. Montagu inherits a bad police system, which no predecessor ever managed to reform. There is probable exaggeration in the endless columns of exposure which one may read in Gandhist newspapers. But some of it is true. There has been flogging of "politicals" in goal. The evidence is strong that these prisoners were sometimes forced to do blasphemous obedience to thei gaolers, and whipped when they refused. There are tales of the searching of the persons of women by male police, stories of the desecration of mosques by the police, and reports of the adoption of Black-and-Tan methods specially looting, in the villages. In some of these accusations minor European officials are included. Worse still was the mass homicide of Moplah prisoners in a "Black Hole" prison-van, which event is unpunished and almost unrebuked. The Civil Service is passing through a difficult stage of transition. Many officials are quitting it with partial pensions. Few are entering it—only three British candidates were accepted in one year out of 114. Under these conditions one cannot expect good or smooth administration.

AMNESTY FOR N.C.O.'S.

The decision to suspend the arrest of Mr. Gandhi, since he himself has indefinitely suspended "civil disobedience", may bring a breathing space. As a politician he inspires no confidence; but we do not think he will revive "civil disobedience", for he had manifestly dreaded its inevitable consequences from the first. If he does, his arrest is inevitable, for there must be Government of India But if there is real breathing space, it should be used wisely. An amnesty for genuinely "non-violent" politicals is surely the first word of wisdom. The second is a speedy settlement of the Turkish question, in which, as we argued last week, Downing Street, apart altogether from Indian considerations, has blundered grossly. But this is not enough There is no ultimate solution in India save on Dominion lines, and we see no reason why this should not be formally avowed, and the promised Commission set in motion to formulate it. But that involves an Indian army and police which can cope with anarchy. Here everything is to create. Only the merest beginning has yet been made in creating a body of educated Indian officers. There is no staff, no native artillery, no higher command, not even higher regimental officers. One may say that a generation must pass before a true Indian army can be created. That is the case for beginning at once. Our own argument on the crudity of Indian politics, so far from leading to the conclusion that we must go slowly in the step-by-step extension of Home Rule, points the other way. The only cure for crudity is experience and responsibility. This emotional ferment must be appealed by opportunity for constructive work. Delay is manifestly impossible. With few Europeans entering the Service annually, and even these by the examination test only of the second quality, direct rule by a foreign bureaucracy must die a natural death in comparatively few years. The pace of concession has been too slow, and the beginning same many years too late. The duality of our administration can hardly improve, and its prestige has been heavily shaken. Unless we move rapidly to some modified Dominion settlement we may find ourselves overtaken by a second and third wave of the nationalist flood.

A POLITICAL BLUNDER.

MADRAS MODERATES' OPINION.

(From Our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, March 20.

The "Swarajya" representative met some leading men in the City to ascertain their views on Mahatmaji's conviction and I give below their views.

Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao, elected member of the Local Council and member of the Liberal League considers the arrest and incarceration of Mahatmaji as a grave political blunder that Government have committed. Even many of those who disapproved of Mr. Gandhi's political propaganda have, he said, expressed the view that the direction for prosecution was a great mistake. The incarceration of Mr. Gandhi is likely he said, to have an opposite effect on the people to that intended by Government. In the present circumstances, he said, the situation is full of anxiety. Nobody can say what the course of events is likely to be. Mr. Gandhi is the only man who can control the mass mind of India and has a remarkable hold on the Muslim section of the Indian population. His incarceration has taken away from the scene the one man who can control the situation in case of an outbreak of violence.

Mr. T. A. Ramalingam Chettiar, also a member of the local Council and one of the non-Brahmana Party leaders in the Council said in the course of a statement that the conviction was a blunder; firstly because, in his opinion, it is not going to stop the sort of agitation Mahatmaji was responsible for, and secondly because he is the one man who is really responsible for securing peace and order so far. The commanding hand of Mahatmaji having been removed, he said, there is anxiety as to the future of the country. Mr. Krishna Nair, also an elected members of the Council from Malabar and leader of the Non-Brahmannas in the Council regarded the arrest of Mr. Gandhi at present time as a mistake. Latterly Mr. Gandhi was attempting to check the activities of his unthinking followers. If the Government had arrested and prosecuted him a few months earlier there would have been nothing surprising in it; but why the Government thought of arresting and prosecuting him now it was not quite clear. It is difficult, he said, to say what the consequences of his imprisonment will be; but it is not likely that it will lead to any ditsurbances or rioting in the country. These are only the Moderate opinion, as they are specially welcome at this time.

MANDATES RULED OUT.

THE MUSLIM DEMAND.

KHILAFAT COMMITTEE'S STATEMENT.

The Central Khilafat Committee of India has issued the following statement:—

While endorsing fully the statement issued by our brothers Hakim Ajmal Khan and Dr. Ansari regarding the irreducible minimum of Indian Muslim's demands in respect of the Khilafat, we would briefly emphasise the following considerations (1) The independence of the region known as the Jazirat-ulArab must be complete without the least semblance or suspicion of non-Muslim control. Thus mandates, protectorates or garrisons to guard non-Muslim interests are ruled out. Nor must the Muslim rulers of this territory be in receipt of subsidies in any shape or form if these entail territorial or other obligations to the payers of the subsidies which obligations conflict with a State's complete independence Further, the independent Muslim authorities in this region must acknowledge the Sultan-Khalifa as their temporal and spiritual over lord, as is obligatory on all Muslim rulers.

(2) Thrace and Smyrna, being homelands of the Turkish people, must be restored unconditionally to the Turks. No species or semblance of financial territorial or military control by the Allies or any single non-Turk Power can be acquiesced in by Indian Muslims. Turkey must be an *independent* nation and not another Egypt.

(3) It follows from the above that the Straits must remain a Turkish region and independent. Without this the Sultan-Khalifa cannot be considered an independent sovereign and his people cannot remain secure from fear of attack.

(4) Constantinople and Adrianople must be evacuated before the Turks are asked to sign a new peace treaty. Any treaty signed while troops garrison these towns must be suspected by Muslims, since Muslim suspicions are now growing that Britain desires to retain permanently her commanding and ruling position in Constantinople, the Straits area, Irak, etc.

"WE MUST HANG ON TO INDIA."

AN M P.'S. ADVICE TO STUDENTS.

The Oxford Correspondent of the "Westminster Gazette", during mail week wrote:—

The situation in India was the subject for debate by the Oxford Union to-night. The question for discussion was that "In the opinion of this House the present disorder is due to the policy of his Majesty's Government."

This was moved by Mr. H. J. S. Wedderburn (Balliol), and opposed by Mr. S. W. R. D. Dandaranaipe (Christchurch).

Mr. Rupert Gwynne, M.P., who spoke fifth in the debate, said the reputation of the Union was too great for him. When he thought of the Secretary of State for India it was with raised lips. It was time the law was enforced in India. (Loud shouts of "Whose law?")

The law, retorted Mr. Gwynne, that if a man murders he is hung. (Shouts of "Dyer.") They could not let India have Home Rule yet. (Cries of "Why?") She was not sufficiently educated. (Loud cries of "Whose fault?").

Mr. Gwynne then read a poster of Mr. Gandhi.

Mr. Gandhi, said Mr. Gwynne, was encouraging the boycott of the Prince of Wales.

Here there was some applause, whereon Mr. Gwynne stated that if those who applauded believed in insulting the Prince of Wales they should not seek the hospitality of these shores. (Loud cries of "Withdraw;" and uproar for several moments.)

After the uproar had cooled down, Mr. Gwynne went on to deal, amid much heckling, with Mr. Gandhi's career.

He described the atrocities, and maintained that the Chauri-Chaura murders were because the police fired in the air instead of at the people. General Dyer, at any rate, did not make this mistake, and had repressed a rebellion that might have caused the murder of 5,000 people, instead of only 400.

He strongly censured Mr. Montagu for not resigning when it was well known that India was in tumult through Mr. Montagu's thoroughly weak policy. India would never get Home Rule, because the British nation was not behind her.

Mr. Gwynne concluded by saying that we must hang on to India for India's good.

It was a very stormy speech, the most rowdy at the Union for some time.

On a division there voted.

For the motion	141
Against	152
Majority against	11

CABE ITEMS

Constantinople.—A fire has destroyed large new depots of the Standard Oil Company on the Bosphorus.

New York.—In order to extend interest in lawn tennis, the American Executive Committee recommends that preliminary rounds be played, as far as possible, in Europe.

NEAR EAST CONFERENCE.

FRENCH POLICY.

BRITAIN'S ATTITUDE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 19.
Recd. 11 a.m., March 20.

Paris.—The "Journal des Debats" referring to the Near East Conference, hopes that recent events in Egypt and India have brought the British Government to less uncompromising ideas. It says that the French Government have informed the Kemalist delegates in Paris that the agreement with Britain on the Eastern questions forms the basis of the French policy.

"REVOLUTIONARIES BROKEN."

"TEACHING A LESSON"

GENERAL SMUT'S OPTIMISM.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 18.
Recd. 11 p.m., March 19.

Johannesburg.—Addressing a gathering of burghers, to-day, General Smuts said that revolutionaries had been broken and had learnt a lesson. Atrocities had been committed which would never have been expected even from barbarians.

"We cannot allow that sort of thing in South Africa", declared General Smuts. "We are building a big nation and are not going to allow good work to be destroyed. You can return to your homes and farms, with clean conscience and the knowledge that, probably, for years, the country will have peace and prosperity."

RAND STRIKE SITUATION.

MARTIAL LAW BEING RELAXED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 20.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., March 20.

Johannesburg.—Martial law over the central area is being relaxed. The Amalgamated Engineers is the only union which has not yet called off the strike and this is due to balloting difficulties, which are expected to be overcome immediately. A memorial service in honour of the fallen amongst those who answered the Government's call for assistance was held outside the Town Hall on Sunday. All the units engaged in quelling the revolution were well represented.

Gen. Smuts has issued an appeal to the employers to re-engage as many men as possible, and not to take advantage of the present situation in order unnecessarily to change the labour conditions.

UNDER SECRETARYSHIP.

MEN IN THE RUN.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 20.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., March 20.

The "Daily Telegraph" says that the office of the Under Secretary of State for India is being filled immediately. Two names are most prominently mentioned, and they are Sir Samuel Hoare (?) and Lord Winterton. It is highly probable that the choice will fall on the latter.

S. S. "ABBAZIA" TO BE RELEASED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 19.
Recd. 11 a.m., March 20.

Athens.—The Government have decided to release the Italian steamer "Abbazia" and its cargo, which was recently seized, on the ground that it was contraband of the war.

In reply to a French note, regarding the seizure of French ships, an undertaking has been given not to molest French ships further.

RELIEF OF MOPLAHS.

Mr. Mahomed Schamnad, M. L. A., and others of Madras, in expressing a desire to start an association of the leaders of the Presidency for the relief of Moplahs, have issued an appeal of which the following are extracts:—

The suffering of the Hindus has been terrible, but the miseries which the innocent Moplahs are undergoing as a result of the rebellion are really appalling. According to even the latest official report 35,000 Moplah women and children are dying of starvation. Thousands are roaming over the country for want of shelter. While the existing relief committees have been able to do a good deal to relieve the distress of the Hindu population and while we still appeal to our Muslim brothers to support these committees in all possible ways, we feel that owing to various reasons they have been impotent to do anything substantial towards the relief of the Moplah distress hitherto, as will be obvious from both the official and non-official reports from Malabar. We need hardly remind our Muslim brothers of their bounden duty to come to the succour of their afflicted brothers of Malabar.

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THE NATIONAL ECHO.

Calcutta—Saturday, July 23, 1910 Page 4 from our own correspondents.

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NOTE:—J. P. Ray is alive. This is the best time for taking the medicine Present address:—

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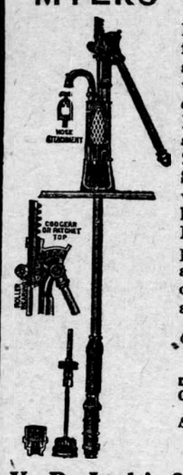
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MODERN JOURNALISM.

AUTHORS' CLUB DEBATE.

Mr. Robert Donald, the eminent journalist, was entertained at dinner on the 6th February by the Authors' Club in their club rooms at Whitehall-court, and addressed them on the subject of "Authors and journalists." Mr. Arthur Hudson, K. C., presided.

Mr. Donald said that the hon. secretary had thought there was some point of union or interest relating to France between himself and the chairman. The chairman was the author of a French grammar, but his (Mr. Donald's) knowledge of French had nothing to do with French grammar. (Laughter.) On one occasion, when president of the Institute of Journalists, he attended a gathering on the Continent and thought that as a compliment to his French colleagues he would speak in French. He noticed that his French colleagues who did not know English did not understand him, but his English colleagues did. (Laughter). They desired him, he noticed, to speak on "Authors and Journalism." If they had asked him to speak on the relation between news—papers and insurance it would have been easier. (Laughter). He did not know who invented newspaper insurance, but he believed it was the late Sir George Newnes—in any case he was a good friend of the Press and a benefactor to humanity. (Laughter). There was great rivalry between the Press in this insurance business, and anyone who was fortunate enough to catch something uncommon—not the influenza, but mumps or whooping cough, or something picturesque, or had an accident, such as sand in the eyes, when playing out of a bunker, or fell going home, was rewarded with a large amount of money, medical attention, nurses, and the payment of rent, even though he might be staying in his own house. (Laughter.) A lucky person might even get a pension. It looked as if the newspapers were in a conspiracy with the Government to extend the demoralising system of doles. But the newspapers which seemed to be most generous with the insurance doles were most hostile to the Government system. (Laughter.) Thousands of people were enjoying illness so much that they would be sorry when they got well. The insurance went a bit further and included death. That was not encouraging, for a live reader was better than ten dead ones. (Laughter.) They would not believe him if he said newspapers went into this insurance business for the sake of humanity. Perhaps they would not accept the statement that newspapers were riotously prosperous and wished to get rid of money. They were in the insurance business as a "stunt" to raise circulation.

LITERATURE VS JOURNALISM.

Nowadays everything had to be done on a big scale, and this movement towards bigness had extended to newspapers. This present tendency for colossal circulation led to fewer newspapers, and that was not good for journalists and authors. It had been suggested that it would be better to have five paper swith a circulation of 200,000 copies each than one paper with a circulation of 1,000,000 copies. But conditions had changed so much that these smaller newspapers would not pay. After all they could not expect philanthropists if they owned newspapers, to continue such a game for ever if newspapers did not pay. If people with certain ambitions ran non-paying newspapers they would, when they arrived at these ambitions, probably drop the newspapers. The most successful newspapers were as a rule, the most independent. They were fearless in expressing their opinion, and they enjoyed a wonderful facility for changing that opinion very frequently. (Laughter.) They had a greater elasticity of editorial mind than used to be the case, and that was the case with certain more serious and staid newspapers to-day. The tremendous increase of circulation had not been accompanied by an increased sense of responsibility, nor was the influence of a newspaper commensurate to-day with its sales. The influence was of another kind, and was extraordinary subtle. It depended very largely on skilful presentation reiteration, and sometimes, on suppression. Slowly imperceptibly, and unconsciously readers began to share the views of their newspapers. Lord Morley once described ordinary newspaper readers as having "too little natural force, and too little cultivation to be able to resist the narrowing effect of the daily iteration of short-sighted common places."

Mr. Donald, advised contributors not to send in "preachy" articles; the newspapers wanted to do all the preaching themselves. (Laughter). On the occasion of the Crippen trial at the Old Bailey he let Harold Begbie spread himself. Mr. Lloyd George, who was not then Prime Minister, read his description of the trial every morning; it was of more interest to him than politics. (Laughter.) That was a great testimony to Begbie as a journalist. Referring to authors who had commenced as journalists, Mr. Donald mentioned the names of BernardShaw, Rudyard Kipling, and J. M. Barrie, who, he said, "is a genius [illegible] his early days we did not know that he did not know it himself." (Laughter.) Barrie, when he first came to London lived in a little boarding house in Bloomsbury, where he kept piles of newspapers in his room. He hardly ever went out, and he smoked all day. The newspapers were kept for suggestions for articles, but he could not be bothered cutting out the things he wanted. Asked by the speaker how he found anything among so many papers, Barrie remarked. "You turn them all over and go through them. (Laughter.) Continuing, Mr. Donald said that the most celebrated editor we ever had—Delane, of the "Times"—never wrote. Delane was very fond of going to dinners. On an occasion when the Prince of Wales was being entertained by the Benchers of the Inns of Court the reporters were not satisfied with something and went on strike, deciding not to report the dinner. When Delane returned to the office he wrote a report himself. Next day at a meeting, the reporters who had gone on strike came to conclusion that it did not matter and that it had been written by some outsider, for it was so badly done. (Laughter.) The average editor divided articles into two categories they were interesting or they were dull. The one unpardonable thing in journalism was dulness. If any paper was found to be dull it would be dead very soon. It was a great mistake when some newspapers set up a standard that articles must be so many inches, and no more. A column could be as interesting as two inches; it all depended on the way the subject was treated. This would spoil some authors, for they would get into the habit of writing things too much in tabloid form.

The most recent phase of journalism which had shown tremendous expansion was the Sunday newspaper. It would be noticed that the Prime Minister, who could gauge public opinion very shrewdly, preferred to make his speeches on Saturday mornings. Thus he got publication in the evening newspapers with their huge football editions, and the immense publicity of the Sunday papers, and he was so important that the daily newspapers could not ignore him on the Monday. (Laughter.) The Sunday newspaper would, Mr. Donald thought, grow more and more. Newspapers would complete more and more for circulation, and only the great giants would survive, while many of the smaller newspapers would have to go under.

DEPRESSED CLASSES.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES IN NASIK

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DEOLALI, March 13.

The District of Nasik, is active in the matter of the education of the Depressed classes and also in respect of removing some of the evil social customs prevailing among its people. A band of educated young men have formed themselves into a Committee and started a fund "Shra Somavamsheya Nirashrit Shikshna Vardhak" and have opened in the city of Nasik a small boarding house or hostel, with 20 boys, belonging to this community for the purpose of giving educational facilities with the help of this fund. Occasional meetings are held and also Conference organised to rouse popular enthusiasm in the programme of this committee's work. One such conference was held on the 12th March in Deolali under the Presidency of Mr. G. K. Devadhar, Vice-President, Servants of India Society. A very large number of people representing several villages in the district, assembled to take part in the discussions and participate of the hospitality that was extended to them by the promoters and the enthusiastic workers of this Conference.

A few resolutions were passed. One resolution emphasised the need for the gradual introduction of the principle of compulsion and free education to all the children of the Depressed Classes. The Conference further prayed to Government for the establishment of hostels for the boys of the depressed classes numbering about one hundred, in each division of the Presidency and also further prayed for the establishment of a much larger number of scholarships and free studentships for the boys of their community reading at High Schools and at Colleges of the Presidency. Another resolution prayed for the employment of qualified men of the Depressed classes into the lower subordinate services of the Education Department for the employment of the deserving candidates among them as Police Sub-Inspectors and Inspectors, as also Mamlatdars in the Revenue Department.

PRESIDENTIAL SPEECH

Mr. Devadhar in his speech appealed to the people to give up the old habit of leaving education to some classes of the society. He told them that one of the greatest needs of the modern times was Democracy, that is, intelligent power exercised by the average man belonging to every caste and creed in the country. He asked them to take advantage of the new power of vote conferred upon them by the new Reforms and get their own men trained to help them in the new Councils. Moreover, if they cared to work out their moral and material salvation, the only lever with which they could do it now was Education, not only literary but also of an industrial and technical character. He further advised them to promote Co-operative Societies for the economic improvement and also emphasised the need for bringing about their social reform by abolishing the distinctions that existed among the various subsections of the Depressed classes Community, free themselves from the trammels of the bondage of untouchability by more sanitary and healthy habits and greater association with public workers in the field of social service. He told them how the Government, some of the educated classes, the social reformers and even the modern politicians were prepared to help them in their struggle of removing the ban of Untouchability and how the modern spirit was a great asset in giving them greater facilities for the education of their boys and girls. He mentioned the additional facilities which the Hon. Mr. Paranjpe, the Educational Minister, had decided to give them even in the next year's Budget of great economic stringency, by providing for starting a hostel for 50 boys in Poona and also by providing a sum of Rs. 12,960 for scholarships to enable about 80 students belonging to the depressed classes to prosecute their studies in the High schools, moreover, in order to meet the further demand of sending more deserving and poor students from amongst these classes, Mr. Devadhar mentioned how a provision of the amount of Rs. 36,000 had been made to enable nearly 600 boys to prosecute their higher primary studies with the help of scholarships of the value of Rs. 5 per month.

The Conference ended with a vote of thanks to Mr. Devadhar.

J. N. GINNING & PRESSING CO. LTD.

The fourth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Jamnadas Narsey Ginning and Pressing Company was held on Saturday afternoon at the Registered Office of the Company, Hornby Road, Rao Saheb Khimji Cooverji presiding. The following report of the Directors was unanimously adopted.

The Directors beg to lay before you the 4th Annual Report together with the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account of the Company for the year ending 30th September 1921.

The Profit and Loss Account shows profit of Rs. 4,82,233-14-10 for the year. Last year's balance. viz. Rs. 24,079-5-11 being added thereto, the total amount of Profit comes to Rs. 5,06,313-4-9.

Deducting from this amount Rs. 1,59,875/ which the Directors have sanctioned to carry to various accounts, Reserve Fund, etc. there remains a balance of Rs. 3,46,438-4-9, which the Directors recommend may be disposed of as under:—

To pay a Dividend (free of Income Tax at 7 per cent per annum on 600 Preference Share) Rs. 10,500-0-0; To pay a Dividend of Rs. 50/ per share (free of Income Tax) on 4605 Ordinary Shares Rs. 2,30,250-0-0; To Employees' Provident Fund Rs. 10,000-0-0; To carry the balance to next years' account after payment of Income and Super Taxes Rs. 95,688-4-9.

The Directors beg to report that they have erected a Press factory at Darwah Mottabaug which commenced working from 9th December 1921.

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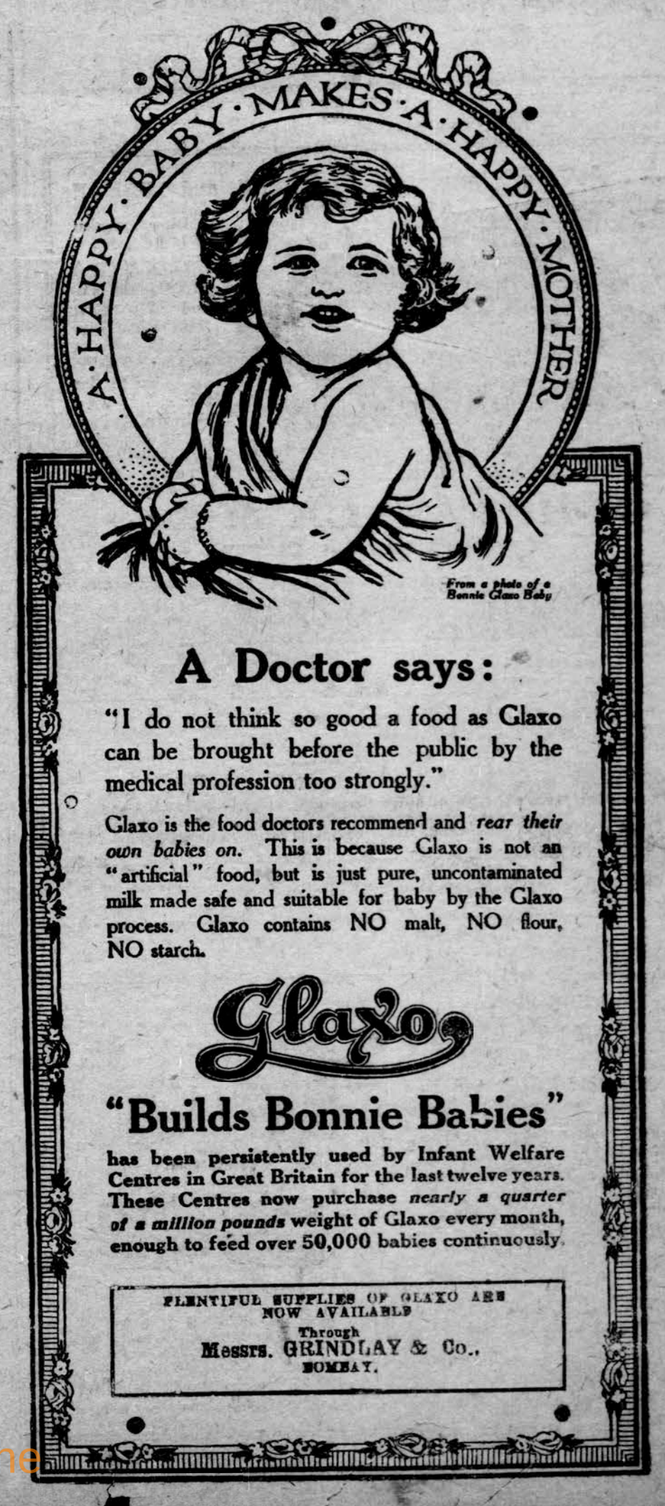
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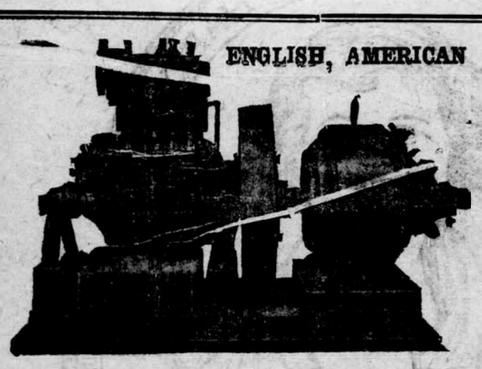
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